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BRITISH PURSUING ENEMY IN NORTH WITHOUT CEASE

Drive Germans Before Them Abreast With French Further South

ADVANCE IS RAPID

Have Crossed Every Waterway Between Them And Hindenburg Line

HIT FOR CAMBRAI

Gain Strategic Ground On Way; Have Taken Neuve Chapelle

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 8, (Received by French Wireless Station).—The British have forced a German retirement on a front of seventeen miles from Havrincourt to Beauvois. They have also gained strategic ground on the west bank of the Canal-du-Nord, on the way to Cambrai.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports there is a lull on the British battlefront.

He says: The absolute failure of the enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony of the completeness of our victory. Today our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai.

Between us and Cambrai is the Marcoing Line, which, according to our airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead of us, such as Havrincourt Wood, into which we are now pumping gas and shells, and Bourlon Wood, of unpleasant memory.

Neuve-Chapelle Taken

London, September 6, 1:55 p.m.—The British have captured Neuve-Chapelle.

An important feature of the news this morning from the Front is that, except between Havrincourt and the Scarpe, the Allies have now crossed the whole Canal-du-Nord-Somme-Tortille waterline down to Ham, from which the Allies are about four miles distant. The check to the progress of our tanks which this water-line constituted has now been overcome and, except in the north, there is now no water-line between us and the Hindenburg Line.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning.

We forced the crossings of the Somme southward of Peronne yesterday in the face of a vigorous resistance from the German rearguards on the eastern bank. We captured the villages of St. Christ, Brie and Le Mesnil Bruntel taking a number of prisoners.

Advance Astride Main Road

We are now advancing on both sides of the Amiens-St. Quentin Road and have reached Athies and Monsen-Chaussee, captured Doingt, eastward of Peronne, and made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurlu. We hold Bussy and are drawing near to Templeux-la-Fosse, Nurlu and Equancourt, where there was sharp fighting during the night. We gained ground westward of La-Bassee and beat off an attack against one of our new positions.

We are now established in portions of the old German front-line eastward of Neuve-Chapelle and hold the old British front line in the Fauquissant sector.

The English advanced their line northwestward of Armentieres, taking several prisoners.

Advance Is Rapid

Later.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Our progress continues on the southern portion of the battle-front in close touch with the French Army on our right.

Southward of Peronne we are already nearly seven miles eastward of the Somme and advancing on the general line Monchy-Lagache, Vraignies, Tincourt, all of which places are in our hands. We rapidly overcame

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Inter-Allied Conference Under Way In Oloviannaya To Plan Further Campaign

General Gaida, Semenoff, Horvath, Diedrichs And British, French And Japanese Present; Gen. Otani Issues Manifesto To Russians

Reuter's Pacific Service

Oloviannaya, September 5.—General Horvath, Colonel Semenoff, General Diedrichs, General Paris, General Fujii, Dr. Girsa and also the British, French and Japanese Military attaches are among the persons who have arrived or are on their way here for a conference which General Gaida, the Czech Commander, said he had called especially to explain conditions in the Chinese Eastern Railway territory.

General Gaida was made a general on September 1, by the Czech National Council in Russia, at present at Ekaterinburg. His staff is composed of Czech and Russian officers who are all full of admiration for their soldierly and heroic leader. A strict disciplinarian, his first demand of officers, many of whom are offering for service, is that they shall abandon all politics and devote their energies to their Austrian and German enemies.

No Friction With Russians

General Gaida has especially emphasised the admirable conduct of the Russian soldiers fighting heroically besides the Czechs. There is no friction with the Russian troops, who at first consisted of ex-officers but, as the Czecho-Russian force progressed eastward, former soldiers were enrolled until the present nucleus was formed, which General Gaida is confident can be built up into a substantial fighting force. General Gaida has placed all towns under martial law and re-established the original military departments, where a Russian commandant is managing the recruiting and forming units.

The Russian troops east of the Urals are commanded by Colonel Pepelaef who is twenty-seven years of age and has repeatedly distinguished himself lately. Colonel Semenoff has been given the post of Commander of the Russian troops east of the River Onon, including the Vladivostok region, and the mobilisation of the 1917 and 1918 Classes will be ordered in his territory.

U.S. Red Cross Men Present

Dr. Teusler and Dr. Tucker, of the American Red Cross, have arrived. Dr. Teusler is receiving the appointment of Chief of the Czech Medical Service.

General Gaida urges the need for extensive medical and material assistance. The entire force needs fitting out for the winter.

Bishop Tucker's investigation shows that the refugees returning to their homes in Trans-Baikal are destitute through Bolshevik destruction of their possessions and he is formulating an extensive program to meet the winter. A similar situation exists west of Baikal.

500,000 Cossacks In Omsk

Peking, September 8.—Sir Charles Eliot, the British Plenipotentiary at Vladivostok, is leaving for the west. His first stage will probably be Irkutsk.

Visitors from Omsk state that 500,000 Cossacks in Siberia are available and desirous to establish a new Russian front with a view to finally ejecting the Germans from the whole of Russia.

There is no indication yet of the immediate aims of the Allies regarding the Czechs beyond their desire to unite all parties.

Vladivostok, September 8.—General Diedrichs at Oloviannaya telegraphs to the Czecho-Slovak Staff here asking it to convey to Commodore Payne his deepest recognition of the brotherly aid rendered by the British naval forces and to obtain sanction to utilise the guns of H.M.S. Suffolk in the operations west of Irkutsk. He states that he is leaving with General Gaida for Harbin and Vladivostok.

Otani Issues Proclamation

Vladivostok, September 9.—General Otani promulgated today the following announcement:

"To all Russians who love their native land:

"The operations of the Allied forces in Russian territory pursue the sole aim of extricating the Czecho-Slovaks from the traitorous attacks of the armed bands of Austro-German prisoners of war and rendering aid to Russia, suffering the

(Continued on Page 4)

WILSON SENDS THANKS TO RED CROSS IN CHINA

President's Appreciation Of Work By Chinese, Americans And Allies Here Cabled

Commendation from President Wilson for American Red Cross activities in China is contained in a cablegram sent by Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, through Secretary of State Lansing to Mr. Julean Arnold, Field Representative of the Society in China. The text of the cable message follows:

"President Wilson desires to felicitate the American Red Cross Chapters in China on their successful organisation and operation. You will please express to those Americans, Chinese and other Allied nationals who have given such generous support to the American Red Cross in China his very deep personal interest in this circumstance and his great gratification that so many persons in China should have thus associated themselves with us in the great work of the Red Cross."

Former German Liner Torpedoed But Saved

Mount Vernon, Once Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Hit Off French Coast But Reaches Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 7.—The transport Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie (19,503 tons: Norddeutscher Lloyd), when on a voyage to the United States was torpedoed 200 miles from France on Thursday but reached port. There were no casualties.

Washington, September 7.—The State Department announces that a submarine sank the 2,000-ton American steamer Lake Owens by gunfire in foreign waters on the 3rd. Five of the crew are missing.

GERMAN MUTINEERS SEIZE FOUR U-BOATS

Warships Set Out In Pursuit And Sink Two Of Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—The Scandinavian newspapers print a sensational explanation of the mystery of the numerous corpses of German sailors recently washed up on the coasts. It is stated that the crews refused to go on board some German submarines, seized four torpedo-boats and went off at full steam for Norway. Other warships overtook them and a regular fight ensued in which two of the torpedo boats were sunk and the crews killed or drowned.

NO BEER TO BE MADE IN U.S. AFTER DECEMBER

Manufacture To Be Stopped In Interest Of Fuel And Labor Conservation

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Food Aministration has announced that the manufacture of beer will be prohibited after December 1 next, as a war measure. The measure is taken in the interests of conservation of fuel, transportation, labor and so forth.

The Weather

Gloomy and unsettled today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.1 and the minimum 72.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84 and 68.7.

REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN IN MOSCOW BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Opponents Arrested Everywhere And Executions Are Carried Out Wholesale

ALLIES IN FLIGHT

More Arrests Among British Subjects In Russian Cities Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Apparently a Bolshevik reign of terror has been instituted in Moscow.

According to a message from Moscow, through Amsterdam, as the result of a decree issued on the 5th ordering the arrest of Social-Revolutionaries, representatives of the bourgeoisie and ex-officers, who are to be shot in the event of fresh conspiracies against the Bolsheviki, many Social-Revolutionaries have been arrested in Moscow and also several high ecclesiastics, including the Patriarch of Moscow, who are alleged to be implicated in a "British conspiracy." Numerous executions are taking place.

Arrests Made Everywhere

Amsterdam, September 8.—A message from Moscow states that the Red Terror continues. Members of the Social-Revolutionaries are being arrested almost everywhere and bourgeoisie and ex-officers taken as hostages and many of them shot, including a bishop.

The German newspaper Lokal-Anzeiger officially learns that the reports of massacre in Russia are mostly exaggerated. Nevertheless it adds that 500 persons were shot during the rising in Petrograd besides other persons in connection with the recent assassinations.

The Moscow correspondent of the Tageszeitung states that the neutral governments have jointly threatened to expel all Russian Bolsheviki if the Soviet Government does not abandon political terrorism. They specially protest against the wholesale execution of officers and civilians.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung states that the peasants' revolt at Jamburg is serious. The insurgents are marching on Petrograd and have captured the railway stations on the Jamburg-Gatchina railway.

Allied Officials Flee

London, September 8.—The tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the representatives of the Italian, American and Japanese Governments, accompanied by a number of their nationals, who have arrived at Stockholm homeward bound.

The Chief of the Italian Mission asserts that Lenin and General Kornilloff are dead and the ex-Tsarina and her children probably alive.

The Bolshevik Commissionary for Foreign Affairs, Tchicherin, has not replied to the demand made by the British Government with regard to the murders of Captain Cromie, whose body the Bolsheviki have handed over to neutral protection after pressure from the neutral country.

Germans See Gloomy Future

Amsterdam, September 7.—The Cologne Gazette depicts a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Bolsheviki. It points out that 50,000 Cossacks are mustering in the region of the Don, the mountaineers in the Caucasus are revolting, thousands of Cossacks and Czecho-Slovaks are harrying the Eastern front and disturbances and terrorism are general.

London, September 7.—Disquieting reports are filtering out from Russia. It is stated that the whole British colony at Petrograd has been arrested and that numerous arrests have occurred in Moscow. The headquarters of the French Military Mission has been sacked and a number of Frenchmen arrested.

Lenin is weaker owing to an effusion of blood in the pleura. His assailant is dying as the result of ill treatment.

British Take Hostage

London, September 5.—The Bolshevist Ambassador Litvinoff has been arrested as an hostage until the British representatives detained by the Bolsheviki have been freed and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.

Anti-Aircraft Guns On All Of Britain's Battleships

All British battleships are fitted with high caliber anti-aircraft guns. The crew of this gun aboard a Bri tish destroyer have sighted an enemy plane and have their gun ready for action.

Legal Action Is Begun Over Baseball Scandal

Mr. J. I. Ezra Asks Shanghai Gazette Be Restrained From Further Comment; Former Editor Summonsed

Action against the editor and proprietors of the Shanghai Gazette for alleged libelous articles appearing in connection with the recent baseball scandal was taken in the Mixed Court yesterday when Mr. N. C. Home, in behalf of the three young men mentioned in the articles, applied for an interim injunction restraining the paper from publication of anything further in this connection. The application was refused by British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang after letters had been introduced showing that Mr. Eugene Ch'en was no longer the editor of the publication but that Mr. Gordius Nielson was now editor and proprietor.

Mr. Home then asked to be allowed to file a petition against Mr. Ch'en, as editor during publication of some of the articles in question with the idea that action having been commenced further newspaper comment would be contempt of court. The court ordered summons to issue.

Letters Are Produced

When the matter came up yesterday afternoon Mr. Home stated that his application was an ex-parte one, under rule 9 of the court rules, for an interim injunction to restrain Mr. Eugene Ch'en and the proprietors of the Shanghai Gazette from publishing any matter bearing upon the so-called baseball scandal. Mr. Home stated that on Saturday he had written letters to Mr. Ch'en and to the proprietors of the Gazette on behalf of Mr. Judah Ezra, Mr. Fred Elias and Mr. Victor Gensburger. A copy of these letters, as introduced, was as follows:

September 7, 1918.

Dear Sir.—I am instructed by Mr. Victor Gensburger to write to you with reference to the persistent series of outrageous libels upon him that have been appearing of late in the columns of the Shanghai Gazette and to demand

1.—An immediate and fully adequate apology to be published not only in the Shanghai Gazette but also in other local and Far Eastern papers.

2.—The payment to the British Red Cross of a substantial sum of money as some small token of reparation for your wrongdoing.

Failing immediate compliance with the above demands legal proceedings will be instituted against you for libel.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C. HOME.

EUGENE CH'EN, Esq.,
Editor of the Shanghai Gazette,
Shanghai.

Mr. Home stated that yesterday morning he received the following reply from Mr. Ch'en:

Shanghai, September 8, 1918.

Dear Sir.—At ten-time today I received the three identic letters addressed to me by you on behalf of Messrs. Judah Ezra, Fred. Elias and V. Gensburger in connection with the "Baseball Scandal." As these letters are addressed to me as Editor of the Shanghai Gazette, I take it that you desire the same to reach the person who fills and has filled that responsible position for some little time past. I have therefore handed your communications to Mr. Gordius Nielsen, the sole Proprietor and responsible Editor of the Shanghai Gazette, who will in due course reply in this double capacity.

Yours faithfully,
EUGENE CH'EN.

N. C. HOME, Esq.,
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Letter From New Editor

The following letter was received by Mr. Home from Mr. Nielsen:

9th September, 1918.

Dear Mr. Home,

As Proprietor of the Shanghai Gazette I have received three letters, couched in exactly the same language, from you on behalf of the notorious trio whose cognomens are too well known to be specially named here.

I have also received from Mr. Eugene Ch'en three similar letters erroneously addressed to him as "Editor of the Shanghai Gazette" with the request that I should inform you that he is not now the Editor of the paper. As I am the sole Proprietor and Editor of the Shanghai Gazette I have filed all six letters as if they were really addressed to me, so that I may not cause you unnecessary trouble.

I shall reserve my reply to Messrs. Ezra, Elias and Gensburger for this evening's Gazette, which I trust they will find satisfactory; and this course will also make any further

(Continued on Page 8)

GERMANS RETREAT BEFORE ALLIES ON 100-MILE FRONT

Enemy In Full Flight From Somme Nearly To Rheims

FIVE MILES A DAY

Most Rapid Forced Retirement Since First Battle Of Marne

NEAR ST. QUENTIN

French Also Approaching La Fere; Teutons Are Back Across Aisne

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

British, French and American progress on a hundred-mile front from the Somme down to near Rheims has been so rapid as reported in week-end despatches that it is difficult to trace on the map. Over a large part it has been at the rate of five miles a day, in places from seven to eight. The Germans are in full retreat.

The Allies are about six miles from St. Quentin and two and a half from La Fere. Between the Oise and the Ailette the center of the Hindenburg Line has been reached. The Chemin-des-Dames is already menaced. The biggest gain has been in the center, where the French have reached almost to the Crozat Canal all the way from the Somme to the Oise. This represents a ten-mile advance in two days.

Further South, in the region where General Foch began his counter-offensive July 18, he has completed his task. The Germans have been driven back across the Aisne.

The British have taken Neuve-Chapelle. They also are resuming their attacks to reach Cambrai.

The German communique well says: "Everywhere on the battle-front we are in our positions." They are—everywhere.

(*Note: For the sake of clarity the two days' accumulation of telegrams are given in chronological order.*)

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 5.—Today witnessed four French operations. General Debeney's army pushed forward on the Somme and to within four kilometers of Ham; General Humbert's troops reached on the Oise the same distance southwest of Chauny; while General Mangin's army, capturing most of the low forest of Coucy, advanced within four kilometers south of the same town.

Ham and Chauny are actually ripe fruits.

From that point General Mangin widened his positions eastward, clearly launching an offensive west to east against the crest of Chemin-des-Dames, an operation which forced the Crown Prince to abandon the hills between the Aisne and the Vesle while sacrificing several divisions to avoid disaster.

Thirty Villages Retaken

The official communique issued this evening concludes:

Over thirty villages were recaptured today on this part of the front.

South of the Vesle we border the Aisne between Conde, Vieil, and Arcy. Eastwards our line passes north of Dhuizel to Barbonval and over Beauregard Plateau.

Our airmen were very prominent in the battle on the 4th, flying very low and using their machine-guns against the retreating German troops, transport and bivouacs. Thousands of rounds were fired.

Six tons of bombs were dropped

on stations, causing the utmost confusion.

Fifteen German aeroplanes were grassed.

Advance Is Resumed

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this evening:

General Debeney's and General Humbert's armies resumed their advance today and reached the places mentioned in the official communique. They are now within three miles of Ham.

General Humbert pushed on as far as a thousand yards westward of the Ham-Guiscard Road. Evidently the enemy will not be able to stand on the line of this road and therefore his further retirement is inevitable. Fires in the country behind plainly indicate the intention of the enemy in this regard.

Hard Battle In Somme Valley

The Valley of the Somme has been the scene of extraordinary fighting during the last few days. The Germans contested every yard of the canal and also the marshes bordering it. Last of all they fought in the bed of the river itself, where the water is very low owing to the hottest summer in living memory. The defense was entrusted to the Alpine Corps, who fought with their usual cleverness and courage. They nested their machine-guns in tall reeds, in dry mudholes and even in the tops of trees. The French were obliged to throw bridges over the canal in the face of a heavy fire from these Alpine troops and the crews of the first French gun teams rushed up to the bank were killed at their pieces. Nevertheless crossings by means of pontoons were effected and then a few wooden trestle bridges were thrown across. Each of these structures cost a fight in which many brave deeds were witnessed. Finally French ingenuity and the inborn love of the poilu for difficulty and adventure got the better of German thoroughness and the canal and marshes came successfully into our possession. We did not establish ourselves firmly on the farther bank until today.

The crossing of the rivulet at Ingon was due to the courage of a single lieutenant, who got his company, man by man, under a heavy fire across a wrecked railway bridge on the Ham-Nesle line. He worked up the other bank with a handful of men to Rouy-le-Petit, which surrendered. His initiative is responsible for most of the prisoners captured between Ingon and the Somme.

French Cross Somme

Paris, September 6.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

During the night we continued to advance on the whole front between the Somme and the Vesle.

We continued to cross the Somme in the region of Epenancourt and farther south we have pushed on at several points as far as the Ham-Peronne Road.

South of Ham we occupied Le Plessis Pette-d'Oie and Berlancourt and passed Guivry, Caillouel-Crepigny and Abbecourt.

North of the Ailette we reached the outskirts of Sinceny and the Plateau north of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we reached Vauxaillon Ravine.

On the Vesle front the Americans reached the outskirts of Villers-en-Prayeres on the northeastern slopes of Revillon and occupied Glennes.

Ham And Chauny Entered

The official communique issued this evening reports:

Along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne the thrusts of our troops did not slacken during the day despite the efforts of the Germans to stem our advance. We captured Ham and Chauny.

East of the Canal-du-Nord we reached the line Lanchy-Foreste-Villers-St.-Christophie—eastward of Estouilly—eastward of Ham-Brouchy-Ville-Selve-Ugny-le-Gay, and Norueill, Viry. Since yesterday our troops have advanced in places for a depth of over ten kilometers.

We occupied the lower forest of Coucy as far as Petit-Baresis, where the enemy abandoned a considerable amount of war material and his munition depots.

To the right we hold the outskirts of Fresnes, Quincy-Basse, the outskirts of Vauxaillon, Moisy Farm and Laffaux.

We reoccupied our old trenches on the whole front north of the Ailette.

The Americans made fresh progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayers and Revillon.

Retreat Is Extended To Whole Battlefront

London, September 6.—The news from the front today shows that the French are making progress between the Somme and the Oise, have practically captured the whole of Autrecourt massif, and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line which, however, is liable to be turned from Offoy in the north. The French have secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Ailette and are very close to the Hindenburg Line in the neighborhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be very difficult to capture by frontal attack.

Since August 8 the enemy has put 101 divisions into the battlefront north and south of the Somme and also two divisions of dismounted cavalry, while twenty-nine of these divisions have been engaged twice.

St. Quentin Is Objective

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The Germans are retreating on the whole French battlefront.

There the immediate objective is from St. Quentin, across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest of St. Gobain to Laffaux, then past Fort Malmaison to Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juvigny across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, southeast to Rheims through the hilly country which has hitherto proved impervious to all assaults.

The enemy has today from thirty to forty divisions in reserve but his armies are being consumed at least at the rate of a division per day.

The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line except in disorder and in such a condition that he cannot stay there. The next few days will decide.

A German official communique today reports:

We stand fighting, in contact with the enemy, on the line Amigny, Barises, Laffaux, Conde.

Americans Win On Aisne

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, wiring at 9 o'clock this morning, says:

The Germans are across the Aisne without making any attempt to veil their retirement or exact the ordinary penalties for the Franco-American advance. The opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was of the softest. The machine-guns left behind proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we are going and the enemy shelling of roads and villages was also spasmodic and without plan.

Further east the French experienced a stiffer resistance but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills and are able to overlook the long-promised land.

There may be some sharper fighting today if the last rearguards have not withdrawn across the river during the night but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

Enemy May Flood Country

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring last night reported:

The enemy is retiring to the line La Fere, the left of the Oise, Barises, the Lower Forest of Coucy and the Forest of St. Gobain and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin has occupied Mok-en-Brie, a thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing on Laffaux and the edge of the valley which is traversed by the Soissons-Laon railway.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across the devastated country.

General Debeney's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epenancourt to Offoy, while further south General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg Line along their whole front. The French have now passed Chauny and early today were close to Tergnier, which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg Line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt, which gives us a view up the valley of the Ailette as far as Pinon.

French Back On Old Line

General Mangin's men this morning were fighting practically on their old line.

There were engagements along the edge of the upper forest of Coucy and Roziere Farm, which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the French and British fronts before the German attack on March 21.

French Are Three Miles From Chemin-des-Dames

London, September 7.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring last night, reports:

The resistance of the enemy is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Aisne front. The German artillery bombardment is very violent. Nevertheless the French appreciable advanced and are now fighting in the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy.

In the center the French have crossed the valley of the Soissons-Laon Railway and gained a footing on Laffaux Plateau, which is an off-shoot of the Malmaison Plateau. The French are now within three miles of the Western extremity of Chemin-des-Dames.

In the Quincy-Basse region, near the Upper forest of Coucy, the French this evening encountered fierce resistance in the salient of the Hindenburg Line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town is in flames.

Prussians Fight Valorously

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports:

The amazing advance of General Mangin's left wing and center during the past twenty-four hours is the direct result of the actions in the earlier days of the week.

A French officer who had seen the hottest fighting at Verdun testifies that he has never witnessed more desperate valor than that shown by the Prussian Guards in their attempts to check the French advance towards Chemin-des-Dames. Some of the Guards charged right up to the French tanks, which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. The fighting was nearly as desperate when Leuilly was captured, and also Mont-des-Lombes. In all these cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive and thereby piled up their casualties beyond all expectation.

The French have captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill through which the railway tunnels and looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux, which our own gunfire has rendered uninhabitable. Despite their losses the Germans still hold the outworks of the hill about Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the valley of the Ailette and for the cross-fire they are thus able to bring on our advance towards Chemin-des-Dames. Stiff fighting is to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, remarks:

There was never a neater instance of a strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west of them. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically it would have cost at least 10,000, possibly 30,000 men. The blow struck on the Soissonais Plateau east of Leuilly has enabled us to cross the Vesle scarcely firing a shot. For this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

Americans Capture Towns

The American official communique issued this evening reports.

Northward of the Vesle we have taken Longueval, Merval and Glennes and reached the line Vieil Arcy, Villers-en-Prayeres, Revillon. Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters continues:

It was in defense of this ridge (in the Vesle sector) that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage in an absolutely forlorn hope against a sheer front of iron, for our tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their creepers and shooting right and left into the waves of reinforcing infantry while Allied airmen, swooping down to within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a scythe of bullets, after which, swinging about, the airmen drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns.

The Franco-American advance across the Vesle met with no serious resistance except machine-gun fire, and even that was not as strenuous as usual. It is clear that the Germans have determined to abandon all the ground southward of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

The American official communique issued last evening reported:

In co-operation with the French we continue our advance and have crossed the plateau northward of the Vesle and reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne.

French On Crozat Canal

Paris, September 7, 8:25 p.m.—Owing to their latest progress, the Allies have come into almost immediate contact with the Crozat Canal along the whole of its length between the Somme and the Oise.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the center of the Hindenburg Line has been reached at the outskirts of the wooded hills of St. Gobain.

Since the capture of the plateau and fort of Conde sur Aisne, the Allies will soon threaten from the south Chemin-des-Dames, which is already menaced in its western extremity by Laffaux.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the local resistance of the enemy and keeping in close touch with his rearguards.

On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Pithon, Sommette-Eaucourt, Dury and Ollezy, the last named place being five kilometers east of Ham.

Farther south we hold Cugny and reached the western outskirts of Bois-de-Genlis.

North of the Oise we entered Tergnier, east of which our line runs along the railway and canal.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely in our hands and also Baresis, which we stormed despite an obstinate resistance by the enemy.

North of Quincy-Basse we passed the villages of Aulers and Bassoles-Aulers.

South of the Ailette Nanteuil-la-Fosse, Fort-Conde and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands. There was no change north of the Vesle.

Five Miles Gained In Day

The official communique issued this evening reports:

Today's advance reached a depth of seven to eight kilometers on the Somme front.

The enemy, whose resistance has greatly increased, failed, despite all his efforts, to prevent our passage of the St. Quentin Canal, which we crossed at Pont de Tugny and St. Simon after heavy fighting. We possess these places.

We hold a line running through the western outskirts of Vaux, Fluquieres, Happencourt, east of Pont de Tugny, St. Simon and Avesne, through the western outskirts of Jussy along the Ham-Tergnier Railway, through Amigny and Baresis.

The enemy everywhere has left vast quantities of material.

There has been little change on the Ailette-Aisne front. We advanced north of Vauxillon, carried Celles-sur-Aisne and repulsed two violent counter-attacks. South of Laffaux Mill the enemy's artillery is violently countering our bombardment.

General Mangin continues to pursue infiltration tactics, which give him possession of Anizy-le-Chateau, bringing the reverse slopes of Chemin-des-Dames within range of his artillery.

The booty captured in the Lower Forest of Coucy includes several heavy and medium batteries, countless machine-guns and mortars and hundreds of thousands of shells.

Enemy Communications On Laon-St. Quentin Line Cut

London, September 7, 2:35 p.m.—The French have advanced on a front of twenty miles to an average depth of two miles and in places four miles. They have occupied, unopposed, Tergnier, which is a very important railway junction. Through this the enemy losses his main line of communication betwen Laon and St. Quentin.

London, September 7.—(By wireless). A German official communique reports:

We repulsed several attacks southward of Ypres.

On the Somme and the Oise the enemy followed us via Ham and Chauny.

We are in contact with the enemy eastward of Vailly on the Aisne.

We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights eastward of Fismes.

The American communique this evening reports:

Southward of the Aisne our troops entered Muscourt, where we took fifty prisoners. Hostile counter-attacks in this sector were repulsed and our line slightly advanced.

Two strong raids in Woevre were beaten off.

In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

As Berlin Tells It

London, September 8.—(By wireless). A German official communique reports:

Everywhere on the battlefront we are in our new positions.

South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy attempted to approach them. Our rearguards yielded, fighting, to the numerically superior enemy and repulsed violent attacks westward of Gouzeaucourt, Epehy and Templeux.

Southward of the Ailette the enemy reached our line eastward of Vauxaillon.

GEN. PERSHING'S REPORTS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique for September 6 reports:

North of the Vesle our troops have taken the villages of Longueval, Merzalez, Viele, Arcy, Villers-en-Prayers and Revillon.

Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal.

The British have advanced on a front of fifteen miles, occupying Havrincourt. They took several towns along the Canal-du-Nord.

The French have captured Tergnier, which is within two and a half miles of La-Fere.

Washington, September 8, (Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the American army in France says that by small but brilliant operations the Americans cleared out the German attempt to retain a foothold on the south side of the Aisne canal in the wood west of Villers-en-Prayeres. The dense wood was packed with German machine-guns under the cover of German guns. The Americans cleaned it out in a few hours, thus straightening the line along the canal. The Americans had no time for taking prisoners. The German casualties were extremely heavy for the size of the operation.

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AGENTS

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GERMANS ARE PANICKY; DEFEAT NOT CONCEALED

People Denounced by Paper For Nervelessness; Seriousness Of Situation Admitted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 6.—The military correspondent of the North German Gazette says that the British have undoubtedly captured ground to a considerable depth and the German retreat is an enforced retreat. "Without doubt we are confronted with an extraordinarily serious situation for our enemies desire to enforce a decision before the winter and in order to obtain this they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and the fighting material which the industry of the world has placed at their disposal."

The Kreuz Zeitung states that this last week forms no glorious page in the history of the German people. There has been a display of nervelessness for which one can only find mitigating circumstances.

Amsterdam, September 7.—The German military expert, General von Ardenne, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat, admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing back the German front on the Arras-Cambrai road. General von Ardenne finds as an excuse that the Germans had been fighting for twelve days and were suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies. He expects Marshal Foch to continue his harassing tactics and to attempt to envelope the wings of the German armies.

Amsterdam, September 5.—As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany, the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung draws attention to the fact that the military authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening with imprisonment people who circulate disquieting rumors devoid of real foundation which exaggerate "the transitory success of the enemy and the strength of his resources. This agitation is calculated to shake our resolute confidence in final victory."

Amsterdam, September 5.—Von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, interviewed by representatives of the Austrian papers, declared that Germany, hitherto, has stood the bitter struggle honorably and the Central armies, guarding their homes, will shatter the enemy's annihilation with their arms.

London, September 7.—Reuters correspondent at British headquarters wires today:

Prisoners say that much seditious literature is now being freely circulated in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are circulating among the Bavarians urging the men not to fight. Anyhow, this doctrine is certainly being carried out. For example, three companies of German machine gunners surrendered without firing a shot. Furthermore, the General commanding the 234th German Division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds.

Copenhagen, September 5.—von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning Germans against "insane rumors" circulated by the enemy, saying "we are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets." He states that 84,000 enemy leaflets were collected on the West front in May, 120,000 in June and 300,000 in July while many other leaflets have been sent home by soldiers and circulated in Germany, with the result that "Thousands imbibe the poison and their resolve and hope of victory is removed."

Von Hindenburg concludes with an appeal to the army to defend German homes.

Copenhagen, September 6.—The proclamation issued by von Hindenburg is a long and remarkable document. It attempts to discount the reproductions dropped by aeroplanes of original letters written by prisoners of war describing their wellbeing and thanking God that exceptional cases of decent and humane English prison-camp commanders exist.

The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force peace in the West despite the Americans, and engages in efforts to counteract the effect of leaflets which are stated to have been dropped from aeroplanes in thousands. The proclamation abounds in references to the "poisonousness" of the enemy propaganda, and winds up by saying "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

NOT BRITISH AGENT

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 6.—The Japan Advertiser on August 2, reported that "Colonel John P. Grant, Mining Engineer, Boston, who accompanied the Chinese Minister Li Hung-chang when he toured America some years ago, is now in Yokohama en route to Manila, where he is to make purchases for the British Government."

Reuter's agency is in a position to state that there is no truth in the statement that Colonel Grant is acting on the British Government's behalf. He has no authority to transact any business for the British Government.

Turkish Grand Vizier Throws Up His Hands

Continuance Of War 'Manifestly Useless,' He Says, Forecasting Early Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 7.—The Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, interviewed by the representative of an Austrian newspaper, remarked that nothing more was to be got from the war, its continuance was manifestly useless and peace would come before the winter.

BAG 463 ENEMY PLANES IN MONTH, HAIG REPORTS

Over 200 More Driven Down And Many Destroyed From Ground In British Drive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Aviation.—Yesterday we dropped twenty-three tons of bombs. Bombing during the night was impossible.

The enemy, working in large formations on their side of the lines showed considerable activity.

We brought down twenty-five hostile machines, shot down nine balloons in flames and drove down fourteen enemy machines out of control. Sixteen British machines are missing.

One British machine reported missing on the 2nd has since returned.

Since the beginning of our offensive on August 8 we have brought down 465 hostile machine, their destruction in every case being clearly established. We also drove down 200 out of control, of which many actually crashed. These totals are exclusive of considerable numbers brought down by our anti-aircraft guns.

We also set on fire sixty-one balloons.

We dropped during the period 911½ tons of bombs.

Practically the whole of the fighting in the air occurred on the enemy's side of the lines.

Two hundred and sixty-two British machines did not return during this period.

London, September 7.—Air Ministry official. Our squadrons attacked two hostile aerodromes on the night of the 6th, causing fires. The weather hindered observation of the results. All the British machines returned.

On the morning of the 7th our squadrons attacked the railways at Ehrange and the chemical works at Mannheim, obtaining good bursts on and beside the railway-lines and eight direct hits and many other good bursts on the chemical works, over two tons of bombs being dropped on Mannheim.

Our aeroplanes met with fierce opposition in the Mannheim raid, fighting largely superior number before and after the attack. One squadron fought hard and continuously for a distance of seventy miles before raching its objective and the fight continued for seventy miles on the way back. We destroyed one aeroplane and drove down two out of control. Four British machines are missing.

HAYASHI RETURNING SOON

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 7.—Baron Hayashi expects to return to Peking in five weeks time.

TELLS HOW AMERICANS BEAT GERMANS' BEST

Went Through Saxons and Bavarians, Then Routed Prussians At Chateau-Thierry

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Edward De Groot, Associated Supreme Director of Recreation in the Allied Armies, in a speech delivered here said:

"Germany has been making guns and ammunition while we made men. The Americans have been matching the German military and Krupp preparedness for forty years with our playgrounds and Y.M.C.A. movements.

"The Americans have amazed the French and English as well as the Germans. When the Americans were in action they have not only carried the expected ground but refused to wait for counter-attacks and kept right on going until they got the Germans on the run. An instance at Chateau-Thierry showed this spirit. At first the Germans used crack Prussian shock troops and held Bavarians and Saxons in reserve. The American Marines drove the Prussians back to their reserves. The Germans changed their tactics and put the Saxons and Bavarians in as shock troops and held the Prussians in reserve. The Marines rushed through the Bavarians and Saxons without shooting, reached the Prussian shock troops and put them to rout, and walked and shooed the Bavarians and Saxons in as prisoners."

Benefit Dinner-Dance At Astor Grill Rooms

A special dinner, dance and entertainment, the entire proceeds of which will go to British and American war funds, will be held at the Astor Grill rooms tonight in connection with the opening of the new ball room. Dinner will be served in the grill rooms at 8 p.m. and tickets may be secured at $3 each. A first class orchestra will be in attendance, there will be vaudeville numbers and the new ball room will be suitably trimmed and decorated for the occasion.

Czech Headquarters Will Be At Prague

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from Switzerland says that the Czecho-Slovak National Council will shortly establish headquarters at Prague, where the Socialist Deputy Soukoup will be in charge of all the local councils of Czech towns.

Enemy Thrown Back And Victory Is Near, Says M. Clemenceau

Paris, September 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the Premier, M. Clemenceau, made a speech in which he said:

"Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back vigorously the overwhelming hordes of barbarism. This task will be continued until it has been achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberations for which we have so long waited and we shall soon see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish this victory may be for France and her Allies the victory of humanity."

Paris, September 6.—At the reopening of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday great manifestations of the Sacred Union occurred. At the opening sitting M. Deschanel, the President, addressed a message of homage, admiration and gratefulness to the Armies which, he said, are saving the honor of the human family. The President foretold that the friendship among the Allies would be as everlasting in peace as in war, because the Free Peoples are founding together a new order of things. Owing to the sublime valor of those who give their lives, by the immolation of the dead who fight with the living, man during these sacred hours is overtopping the longest stage he ever effected on the bloody path of justice.

M. Clemenceau, the Premier, associated himself with the Government in the homage to the Allies, promising them immortal remembrance of their fellow soldiers. "We shall fight till the end to build a new monument of justice. We want the victory of France and the Entente to be that of humanity. It is a beautiful task. The continuation of the work belongs to our survivors."

The whole Chamber, including the Socialists, cheered M. Simyan frantically when he claimed a bill posting the two speeches which, he observed, render the unanimous sentiments of the country. This was voted by a show of hands.

Kuling Red Cross Makes Good Record

Convincing proof of the activity of the Kuling Auxiliary, Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross, is contained in a report, just received, of the work done during the months of July and August. The Kuling workers have shipped three boxes, containing the following supplies: 2,670 made bandages of various kinds; 239 pairs flannelette double bed socks, 32 pairs knitted socks; 50 suits of pajamas; 23 sweaters; 7 pairs of wristlets; 1 pillow.

CHINA SAILS TODAY WITH ORE AND SILK

China Mail Liner Takes 700 Tons Of Cargo And 75 Passengers From Shanghai

Nearly 700 tons of cargo, including 125 tons of wolfram ore for use in American munitions factories and 200 bales of raw silk consigned to the United States Government, will be taken from this port this afternoon by the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco at five o'clock.

The China will carry 300 tons of pig iron and 40 tons of lead to Japan. Seventy-five passengers will leave Shanghai on the steamer.

Incoming passengers from Manila and Hongkong will arrive at the Customs jetty this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Sphinx Left Yesterday

The Messageries Maritimes liner Sphinx, with 2,000 tons of cargo and 48 passengers, left here yesterday for Port Said and ports. Silk and waste silk made up the cargo.

Colombia Sails Saturday

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia, with cargo, mail and passengers for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco, will leave here Saturday afternoon. Among the passengers for Japan are Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sprague and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gallagher, Mr. R. A. Foulkes, general agent for the American Express Company in the Far East, Mrs. E. Himrod, Mrs. H. A. Hovenier and Mr. T. K. Fong, Chinese Minister to Mexico with party of 14, are included in the San Francisco passenger list.

TO USE GERMAN SHIPS NOW INTERNED IN PERU

United States And South America Reach Agreement To Swell Allies' Tonnage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lima, September 5.—The Congress has approved the arrangement between Peru and the United States to use the German vessels interned at Callao.

AUSTRIANS DEMORALISED BY AMERICANS' COMING

Premier Orlando Shows Telegrams Proving Shaking Of Enemy's Spirit

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Rome says that Sr. Orlando, the Premier, in receiving a New York State Senator, read a despatch from Berne describing the demoralising effect the presence of American troops on the Italian front is having upon the minds of the Austrians.

Norwegian War Loss In August Is 13 Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—Thirteen Norwegian vessels, totaling 23,000 tons, were destroyed in August owing to causes arising from the war.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Laou Kiu Chwang & Company

take pleasure in announcing the completion of their new building at P-128 Nanking Road. Preparations are now under way for the grand opening when the salesrooms will be thrown open to the public.

Our new store will be operated along distinctly modern lines, and its opening will inaugurate a new era in silk trading here. You are cordially invited to attend the opening which will be announced at an early date.

REDUCED PRICES ON ALL

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It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size

"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Inter-Allied Conference Under Way In Oloviannaya

(Continued From Page 1)

consequences of a misguided government. Consequently the Allies only consider the armed prisoners of war as enemies and have no hostile intentions against the Russians.

"Having concentrated sufficient forces, the Allies are now advancing in order to pursue the enemy, and we hope that the day will soon come when it will be possible to liberate Russia from her perfidious enemies and render the Austro-German prisoners of war innoxious. The latter are in flight and have destroyed all the communications. The damage to the railroads renders it especially difficult to transport supplies to the neighboring districts, hindering more and more the help the Allies are bringing the Russian people.

"Loyal Russians will support the operations of our troops and render no aid to the prisoners of war. Conceive what are their aims and assist the restoration of your native country."

Bolsheviki May Stand At Blagovestchensk

Vladivostok, September 7.—According to the latest information, numbers of the Red Guards at Habarovsk escaped to Blagovestchensk, where, with the local Red Guards and the prisoners of war, the last stand of Bolshevism in the Far East will be made.

The position of the Siberian Government here has undergone material change since the opening of the interior. Its mandate as a separate entity terminates as the possibility of coalescing with the West Siberian Government materialises. In an interview this morning Dr. Galman, representing the Siberian Government here, was authorised to say that his Government would remove shortly to Tomsk, leaving an emissary at Vladivostok. Some members have already left for West Siberia. Other important changes are pending.

Vologda Reported Taken

Harbin, September 7.—General Diederichs met with an enthusiastic reception at Oloviannaya by General Gaida and his 12,000 Czechs.

Many Russians are flocking to the colors, and insist that a new front be established on the Volga.

The capture of Vologda is reported.

The agents of the Chinese Eastern Railway immediately renewed their strike over the whole line because their request of the Railway Administration to acknowledge their professional unions was not granted.

Reliable information states that the Czechs headed by General Gaida began their brilliant work in Siberia at Novonikolaebsk, where they divided into two parties, the first of which went westward with the intention of joining and liberating the surrounded Czech detachment there and the second of which went in the direction of Krasnoiarsk. At Nijneudinsk they met with serious opposition by 30,000 Germans and Bolsheviki, but after a short battle captured the town and continued their advance to Irkutsk.

Clever Flank March

After the battle of Irkutsk, General Gaida, by a clever flank march and by spreading false reports of his defeat, managed to get hold of the Trans-Baikal Railway and carry his lines to Verkne-Udinsk before the Bolsheviki had time to recover and blow up the thirty-nine tunnels they had mined.

At all the liberated towns Russian officers, cadets and many of the inhabitants flocked to the colors of the Czechs, who are gradually increasing their forces.

Harbin, September 8.—General Diedrichs has resigned command of the Czecho-Slovaks in the East and is taking over the organisation of the Siberian forces.

General Gaida is commanding the Czechs at Omsk and Colonel Kadlitz is in command of the Vladivostok group.

Japanese troops are at all stations as far as Oloviannaya. Supplies from Japan are now arriving. A trainload of Japanese troops arrived at Chita yesterday evening.

Two spans of the four-span bridge across the Onon are broken, but repairs can be made At the northern end a wooden structure is efficient at present.

Dr. Girsa, who recently arrived from Paris, is going to Vladivostok. He will be followed by General Gaida and General Horvath for a conference with the leaders of the Allied Councils.

Colonel Semenoff is now recruiting Cossacks in the Trans-Baikal and Pri-Amur territories.

Five groups of corps, the nucleus of the new Russian army in the released territory, are now forming under the Omsk Government.

Harbin, September 8.—Mr. Latchinoff, the Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has threatened to dismiss all the strikers if work is not renewed within twenty-four hours.

How Czechs Progressed

Oloviannaya, September 5.—It was only on May 26 that the Czechs seized Novonikolaievsk. On June 11 they had reached Irkutsk. There was severe fighting all the way, the Czechs leading the railway continually in order to cut off the enemy from the rear. The strategy was successful, every incident causing the enemy heavy losses. Thirty-nine tunnels had been mined, but as the Bolsheviki were taken by surprise only one was successfully blown up. While the debris was being cleared up the artillery was manhandled over the steep ridges. The troops went over likewise suffering the greatest hardships from lack of provisions.

In the meantime the Czechs had seized Listvinichnaya, near Irkutsk, on the west bank of Lake Baikal. Here they found two small damaged steamers which, after being hastily repaired and mounted with two guns and several machine-guns and towing barges full of soldiers, were started east. By a ruse they managed to land near Misovoya, though larger vessels, including the Yermak and the Baikal, came out to give battle. Shots from the Czech guns shattered their petrol tanks and fired the vessels and the panic stricken Bolsheviki allowed the Czechs to land and attack them from the rear. The heroic Russian Colonel Oushakoff, chief of General Gaida's staff, was killed and his body was later found in a horribly mutilated state.

Bolsheviki Lose 8,000

It is correct that the Bolsheviki in the battle of Misovoya lost forty complete trains out of sixty and some 6,000 killed and 2,000 taken prisoner out of an estimated 20,000. The rest fled to the woods. The defeat demoralised those further eastward.

Thanks to the skill of the Czech engineers the bridges were repaired before the retiring enemy had time to rally, consequently from Verkne-Udinsk to Karimskaya there was practically no fighting, which accounts for the unexpectedly rapid advance. Chita and the other towns were found to be orderly. The Red Guards, who regard General Gaida with the utmost awe, discarded their guns and became peaceable citizens, and the civilians demonstrated unfeigned joy at their deliverance.

Omsk Declares War On Kaiser

The Siberian Government at Omsk has declared war on Germany and ordered the mobilisation of the 1918 and 1919 classes.

On August 10, at Troitskovasavsk, 1,200 Magyars, self-styled "Internationalists," surrendered and were taken prisoner by Colonel Leinevitch's detachment. The trophies included four steamers, barges, automobiles and horses.

The Czech and Russian forces sent overland from Irkutsk against the Bolsheviki working the Yakutsk gold mines disposed entirely of the Red Guards, took the mines under their control and occupied Yakutsk.

The main body of Czecho-Russian troops proceeded along the Amur Railway, following up the main body of Red Guards, who withdrew from Nerchinsk to Stretensk after Chita was taken.

The Cossacks are freely entering the Czech ranks.

Tokio, September 8.—War Office official. The main strength of our cavalry has entered Habarovsk. The people are friendly.

Our trophies between Uyazemskaya and Habarovsk include 17 locomotives, 191 cars, 4 passenger-cars and 35 prisoners, including some Germans, besides 150 prisoners taken on the 6th, including some German officers.

Chinese Eastern Loan Called War Measure

Valdivostok, September 7.—The advance of a million yen made by the Japanese to the Chinese Eastern Railway constitutes a fund to cover the charges for transportation of men and munitions. Due to the fact that there are no existing tariffs covering the situation the railway was experiencing delay in presenting and collecting bills, for which reason the Japanese are paying cash in advance and suggesting that the Allies do likewise.

The transportation agreement which caused the report that General Otani had assumed military control of the railway is explained as simply a necessary measure to insure the prompt movement of men and munitions in the zone of operations, and does not contemplate administrative functions.

Need Men On Volga To Save Russia, Says Czech Commander

Reuter's Pacific Service

Olovannaya, September 4.—General Gaida, the Commander of the Czech forces, was interviewed at the moment of his arrival from the West, in the course of which he said:

"If the Allies intend combatting the German forces in Russia and saving the latter from falling under the German yoke it is absolutely essential that they despatch troops immediately to the present Eastern Front on the Volga where the Czecho-Slovaks, headed by the newly organised Russian forces, are attempting to press westward a greatly superior enemy who is daily increasing in strength owing to the mobilisation of the Austrian and German prisoners. The Red Guards would have stopped fighting but for these prisoners, who were ordered from Berlin to enter the ranks of the Bolsheviki at the time Berlin became acquainted with the happenings in Siberia, fearing that the same conditions might arise in the Ukraine.

"The enthusiasm in Siberia knows no bounds owing to the deliverance by the Czechs from the misrule of the Bolsheviki. East of the Urals volunteers are flocking to the Siberian railway to join the new Siberian army. Twenty thousand of these are already bearing arms, and it became possible to mobilise the classes of 1918 and 1919, who responded splendidly. It would be fatal if the present enthusiasm were allowed to become extinguished, as otherwise in a few months Russia will possess an army capable of driving the Germans to the frontier provided the Allies send troops to help the Czechs in the work of reorganisation and give moral as well as actual support in waging war.

"Within the territory freed of the Bolsheviki there are 400,000 prisoners who were formerly free to roam as they wished but now are forced to work. Guarding these prisoners and protecting the railways, towns and communications in a district where martial law is everywhere in force requires a considerable portion of the Czecho-Slovak forces east of the Urals, including General Diederich's contingent.

"A thorough understanding exists between the Czecho-Slovak and Russian troops. The latter, as well as the whole populace, regard Germany as their enemy.

"Bolshevism from Stretensk to the Volga is dead. Its leaders have been hanged or have hid themselves, while the misled Red Guards have renounced Bolshevism forever. The peasants have returned to the fields and the workmen to the factories. A solid foundation is already laid to save Russia from the clutches of the Germans. However, the Czecho-Slovak forces are merely a handful compared with the Austro-German legions in Russia. We feel that there are too many odds against us to accomplish single-handed the task of fighting as well as reorganising the Russian army. My force of 4,000 Czechs fought their way over 4,000 versts in three months. Therefore I speak from experience.

"The facts I have given should be sufficient grounds for the immediate concentrated action of the Allies in despatching troops, munitions and raw materials for the Siberian factories. There exist in Siberia sufficient food and supplies for the maintenance of a large army, while the winter from the Volga to Ukrainia and South Russia is quite suitable for military operations. We are all impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Allies and the moment when we shall fight side by side on a far larger scale than hitherto on a new Russo-German Front."

Japanese Copper King Offers Supply To U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, September 8.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—F. Kuhara, the "Copper King of Japan," has been granted the privilege of using a special car by the Railroad Administration and has departed for the East to confer at New York and Washington relative to furnishing the United States with some of the products of his vast mining interests in Japan and other sections of the Orient.

The Metal Review shows that the output of refined copper in the United States each month is almost as great as the whole output last year.

G.$15,000 DISTRIBUTED TO WIVES OF NAVY MEN

Allotments For 122 Dependents Are Disbursed At American Consulate By U.S. Marshal

Over G.$15,000 has been distributed to wives and families of enlisted men of the United States Navy during the past few days by U.S. Marshal John Kavanaugh at the American Consulate.

Of the 186 entitled to allotments, 122 have already applied. They have received an average of G.$123 and three women received nearly G.$300 each.

Other allotments are daily expected in mails arriving from Washington.

INDIGNATION IN CHILE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Santiago de Chile, September 6.—There is much indignation owing to a concerted attempt by the crews of the German ships lying in Chilean harbors, comprising thirty-two steamers and fifty-seven sailing vessels totaling 230,000 tons, to dynamite the machinery of the ships. Quick action by the naval authorities prevented the complete destruction of the vessels but the engines of seven steamers were destroyed. Troops are now guarding the ships.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Obituary

Ratan Tata

Reuter's Service

London, September 7.—The death is announced of Sir Ratan Tata, of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co.

Lord Forrest

Melbourne, September 4.—The death is announced of Lord Forrest, formerly Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at sea, while on his way to England.

GIVES FRANCE'S WAR AIMS

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—M. Stephane Lausanne, member of the French High Commission to the United States, in an address given here said that "The peace demands of France can be stated in three words: reparation, restitution and guarantees."

A Sign Big as the House

Isn't so good as a little ad. in THIS COLUMN, when you have PROPERTY to sell.

Comparatively FEW people pass the door, and see the sign, but a MULTITUDE receive THE CHINA PRESS every day—and if you DESCRIBE what your house really—IS—you'll soon sell it.

List your offer HERE!

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 15th September, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000.
1	Second Prize		10,000.
1	Third Prize		5,000.
2	Fourth Prize	$2,000 each	4,000.
2	Fifth Prize	1,000 "	2,000.
2	Sixth Prize	500 "	1,000.
10	Seventh Prize	100 "	1,000.
20	Eighth Prize	50 "	1,000.
50	Ninth Prize	40 "	2,000.
800	Tenth Prize	20 "	16,000.
	Each approximate to the First Prize..	300 "	600.
	Each approximate to the Second Prize.	150 "	300.
	Each approximate to the Third Prize ..	100 "	200.
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize .	50 "	200.
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize ..	18 "	8,982.
499	For numbres having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.	15 "	7,485.
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Thi d Prize ..	12 "	5,988.
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize .	10 "	9,980.
3394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735.

All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

19068

Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

Beginning on 9th September, 1918.

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Laou Kai Fook Silk Co.

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TRUSCON STEEL CO. TRUSCON BUILDING PRODUCTS

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BUY THE TYRE THAT WILL PROVE QUALITY OF SERVICE

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Sole Agents for China

EASTERN STAR GARAGE

SHANGHAI

AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. WAR OFFICE

ERZBERGER DEVELOPS SUDDEN PEACE HUNGER

Germany Doesn't Desire Military Victory Now, Says Converted Party Leader

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, September 6.—The latest addition to the German peace chorus is Herr Erzberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Center Party, which hitherto has been one of the most powerful supporters in Parliament of the Militarists. Herr Erzberger in an interview declared that Germany did not desire world dominion and a military victory would only divide the world into two camps. Personally he agreed with Viscount Grey regarding the League of Nations, which must form a part of future practical politics.

GERMANS 20 MILES FURTHER FROM PARIS

Enemy Retreat General On Front Of 100 Miles, Says General March

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 8, (Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton March, the Chief of Staff, in his weekly statement characterises the German retrograde movement as a general retreat on a front of a hundred miles from Arras to a point near Rheims. He points out that the German line is now sixty miles from Paris at the nearest point as compared with forty miles on July 15. General March says that the retreat was forced primarily owing to the operations, in the first place, of the British Army on the Arras-Peronne front, and secondly to the advance of the Franco-American troops, who had reached the Aisne on a front of ten miles, while further north the Allies are within ten miles of St. Quentin.

Washington, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton March, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Military Committee that the situation on the Western Front was more promising than it had been for months. He said that good progress had been made and the outlook was bright. At all points the Allies were within ten miles of the Hindenburg Line, while the British had pierced the upper part of the line.

Summarising the reports on the Siberian situation, General March said that the Czecho-Slovaks with Cossack and Japanese forces had cleared the Trans-Siberian railway from Vladivostok to the Volga, and the general situation was favorable.

NEW PAPER MATERIAL FOUND IN MALAY GRASS

Imperial Institute Sending Report Of Valuable Discovery To States Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The Imperial Institute has found that lalang grass from the Malay States compares favorably as a papermaking material with Algerian esparto and would be suitable for utilisation in the Malay States for the manufacture of pulp or paper. The Institute is making a full report on the subject to the Malay States Govment.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states that there has been no change in the tone or price during the week. Shanghai exchange is officially quoted at 5 shillings.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:

(1) In the Public Garden at 5:30 p.m.

March—My Soldier Boy ... Bidgood
Overture—Il Barbiere di Siviglia Rossini
Waltz—Dreaming ..... Joyce
Selection—The Pink Lady ... Caryll
Waltz—Sheila ..... Nemo
Selection—The Sunshine Girl Rubens

(2) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

March—Decisions ..... Brown
Overture—La Reine d'un Jour Adam
Waltz—Toujours Fidele .Waldteufel
Selection—The Mikado ....Sullivan
(a) Song—Venetian Love Long Nevin
(b) Intermezzo Kismet ....Markey
Sketch—In Coonland ..... Bidgood
Waltz—Oh! Oh! Delphine ...Caryll
Selection—Reminiscences of Scotland Godfrey

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

News Brevities

There will be a special meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China today at 4:30 p.m. in the courtrooms of the United States Court for China.

* * *

More than $7,000 worth of Persian opium was found by Arsenal detectives on the night train bound for Shanghai from Nanking Saturday as the drug was being smuggled into Shanghai, allegedly by a former electrician of the S. N. R. named Chu Ching-dong. The opium, weighing more than 40 catties, was concealed in a box. Chu was arrested and handed over to the Chinese authorities. At the preliminary hearing, Chu admitted that the drug was bought in Tsingtao and was smuggled through Tsinanfu and Nanking without detection.

* * *

Another anti-opium meeting was held Sunday at the Yi Chi-chung restaurant, Foochow Road, by prominent local Chinese merchants. Twenty-four men of repute will be appointed as investigators to ascertain the activities of the organisations interested in the resumption of the sale of opium.

* * *

Capt. Adolph Spitzel of Manila, formerly of Shanghai, is in the city for a few days en route to Washington.

* * *

Entries for the 46th Gymkhana meeting of the International Recreation Club, which will be held in Kiangwan September 19 and 21, will close tomorrow at 6 o'clock at the clubhouse, Bubbling Well Road.

* * *

Mr. John Clark, son of Mr. Duncan Clark, of Weihaiwei, expects to leave for England soon to offer his services to the Government.

* * *

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration during the week ended August 31 amounted to 59,523 tons and the sales during the same period to 58,243 tons.

* * *

An unsuccessful attempt was made upon the life of General Li Lieh-chun in the streets of Hongkong September 5, according to a Hongkong telegram. His assailant escaped.

* * *

C. Villeage, the German arrested Saturday in connection with the recent armed robbery cases, appeared in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Tsang yesterday charged with complicity in the raids. He was remanded in custody for trial before the American Assessor.

* * *

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, and Mrs. Pearce returned to Shanghai from Tsingtao yesterday.

* * *

Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, accompanied by Mrs. Stanley and children and Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Murray, have returned from Weihaiwei.

* * *

Mr. L. C. Winters of the International Savings Society left yesterday on a business trip to Singapore, Siam, Indo-China, the Federated Malay States and Manila.

Prudential Co. Buys £2,000,000 Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The Prudential Insurance Company has purchased £2,000,000 of War Bonds in celebration of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line. This is sufficient to fully equip a force of 20,000 men.

SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World -:- GOSSIP

Mr. A.M. Collaco Wins Rifle Championship

Jumping from third place in the second stage of the shoot, Mr. A. M. Collaco won the last stage and match in the Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship yesterday morning.

The third and final stage of the competition was fired on the 900 and 1,000 yard ranges beginning at 6:30 a.m. yesterday under good weather conditions. On the 900 yard range Bedoni and Smith topped the list with scores of 67 each, Wilder coming next with 66 and Collaco scoring 65. At the 1,000 yard mark Collaco sprang into the lead with a 66, making a total of 131 for the stage. Snape being second on this range with a 64. The addition of the three totals gave the match to Mr. Collaco with a grand total of 309.

After the names of the winners were declared Mr. W. J. Monk, Chairman of the Rifle Association, presented the prizes, congratulating Mr. Collaco on his fine performance and well deserved win. Mr. Collaco, since this competition was inaugurated in 1913, has twice been placed second, once third, and once fourth.

Following are the results of the third and final stage:

Third Stage.

	900	1000	Total
1.—A. M. Collaco ...	65	66	131
2.—C. Bedoni	67	62	129
3.—F. W. Snape	58	64	122
4.—C. E. M. Thomson	63	58	121
5.—W. G. Smith	67	54	121
6.—G. H. Wilder	66	54	120
7.—H. Kodaira	64	55	119
8.—W. T. Rose.....	61	56	117
9.—J. Macbeth	63	45	108
10.—H. Lane	64	44	108
11.—W. J Monk	59	33	92
12.—R. G. H. Cole	0	43	43

Five Prize Winners

Name.	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	Total
1.—A. M. Collaco.	92	46	131	309
2.—W. T. Rose...	96	91	117	304
3.—H. Kodaira ...	97	85	119	301
4.—C. Bedoni ...	85	85	129	299
5.—C. E. M. Thomson	86	86	121	293

Second Stage of Shoot

The second stage was fired off on Sunday afternoon at the 300 and 600 yard ranges. The weather conditions were fairly good and the scores correspondingly so. At 300 yards Kodaira scored 46, Rose and Collaco 45 each and Monk and Bedoni 44 each.

At 600 yards Smith and Rose scored 46 each, Thomson 45 and Ryan 44. Adding the two ranges Rose topped the list with 91, Smith made 87, Collaco, Thomson and Monk 86 each and Kodaira and Bedoni each 85.

Adding the total of this stage with those of the first stage Rose took the lead with 187 points—Rose last year scored 188—and won the special prize, next came Kodaira with 182, Collaco 178, Lane 176, Thomson 172, Cole and Bedoni with 170 each. Monk and Ryan were tied for the 12th place with 164 each and on the shoot-off, Monk won with 3 consecutive bulls.

Following were the scores, the best 12 qualifying for the final stage, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Second Stage

Name.	300	600	Total
1.—W. T. Rose	45	46	91
2.—W. G. Smith	41	46	87
3.—C. Thomson	41	45	86
4.—W. J. Monk	44	42	86
5.—A. M. Collaco	45	41	86
6.—C. Bedoni	44	41	85
7.—H. Kodaira	46	39	85
8.—L. E. Ryan	40	44	84
9.—H. Lane	41	43	84
10.—J. Macbeth	42	41	83
11.—G. H. Wilder	42	40	82
12.—S. A. Ransom	41	40	81
13.—R. C. H. Cole	42	39	81
14.—A. F. Diniz	38	42	80
15.—R. W. Snape	37	42	79
16.—F. E. Hodges	41	38	79
17.—G. V. Jensen	41	38	79
18.—T. Watanabe	42	37	79
19.—F. Bonichi	38	39	77
20.—H. Robinson	43	33	76
21.—O. L. Ilbert	39	35	74
22.—D. Kajiwara	36	33	69
23.—A. L. Mottu	33	30	63
24.—W. G. Cameron ...	–	14	14

Scores Qualified For Final

Name.	1st stage	2nd stage	Total
1.—W. T. Rose	96	91	187
2.—H. Kodaira	97	85	182
3.—A. M. Collaco	92	86	178
4.—H. Lane	92	84	176
5.—C. E. M. Thomson	86	86	172
6.—R. G. H. Cole ...	89	81	170
7.—C. Bedoni	85	85	170
8.—G. H. Wilder	87	82	169
9.—W G. Smith	82	87	169
10.—J. Macbeth	86	83	169
11.—F. W. Snapè	86	83	165
12.—W. J. Monk	78	86	164
Counted Out			
13.—L. E. N. Ryan			164
14.—S. A. Ransom			163
15.—F. E. Hodges			163
16.—G. V. Jensen			162
17.—T. Watanabe			159
18.—A. F. Diniz			154
19.—H. Robinson			153
20.—O. L. Ilbert			152
21.—F. Bonichi			151
22.—D. K. Kajiwara			147
23.—A. L. Mottu			134
24.—W. G. Cameron			87

Entry Lists Closing

Intending competitors for the N.R.A. Medal and the Arethusa Cup competitions are reminded that the entry lists close on Thursday at 5 p.m. The entrance fees are $1 and 50 cents and entries should be forwarded to Mr. A. M. Collaco, care of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

ASK PEKING GOVERNMENT FOR LOAN ACCOUNTING

Chinputang Members Demand Details Of Japanese Pacts And Attitude Toward South

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 7.—Thirty members of the Chinputang have filed the following questions with the House of Representatives:

First: What are the amounts and details of the loans the Peking Government has recently contracted?

Second: What are the real contents of the Sino-Japanese military agreement?

Third: What will be the policy of the Government towards the South?

Reventlow Condemns Melancholy in Germany

Amsterdam, August 3.—Count Reventlow, writing in the Tageszeitung of Berlin, on the anniversary of the fourth year of the war, says:

"The beginning of the fifth year of the war is marked in a large part of the German press by reflections which are overflowing with resignation, melancholy, and whining.

"The tearful defeatism which runs through the German public life these days has a perniciously laming effect, and more so because with some people the underlying view may be perceived or is expressly stated by them that if one would end the war it would, after all, be an easy thing to do, as one need only join Grey and Wilson in the League of Nations."

KAISER'S PRESERVATION HANGS ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Chancellor Pleads For Understanding, Declaring Fate Of Dynasty Is At Stake

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 5.—In the Prussian Upper House the Chancellor, during a discussion on the Suffrage Bill, appealed for an understanding because he was honestly convinced that the protection and preservation of the Crown and dynasty were at stake in connection with that bill. The Government saw no possibility of approving the bill as sent up from the Lower House and the recognisable scruples of the latter about the introduction of general equal suffrage must be subordinated to the protection of the dynasty and the Crown.

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Spare parts, accessories, tyres, general supplies on hand for every order.

SEE OUR NEW CARS

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Demonstrations from either Garage

The Shanghai Garage Company

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy and still unsettled weather in our regions. Rough sea on the coasts of Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

Sparring For Peace

IT is now the considered opinion of military experts that we are on the last lap of the war. The prospects of a German victory which in March and April last seemed bright to German eyes have everywhere faded into nothingness, a mirage.

The question for Germany now is not one of achieving a victory over the Allies but of obtaining a peace which shall inflict the least ignominy and humiliation on herself. According to intelligence from Washington, it seems to have been intended by Germany that in case her fifth offensive turned out successful, and the threats against Paris and Calais effective she would broach peace overtures. The tables have now been turned, however, and Germany is obliged to resort to a general retreat. It is generally believed by qualified observers that the Germans will attempt to make a stand on what is known as the Hindenburg Line, and if successful in halting the Allies, will bring forward a peace proposal.

General Maurice, Military Correspondent of the Morning Post, is of the opinion that there is no longer any doubt as to a final victory of the Allies in the West and enumerates the weakening of the fighting strength and the loss of morale among the Germans, as well as the loss of prestige of the German High Command, as far greater factors of German defeat than the shortage of food and war supplies. The reasoned opinion of General Maurice is borne out by a highly significant Reuter message appearing elsewhere today to the effect that enemy prisoners have stated that much seditious literature is now being freely circulated in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are circulating among the Bavarians urging the men not to fight.

The same system of anti-war propaganda that demoralised the Russian Army seems destined to bring about the demoralisation of the sorely tried German Army. At all events, this doctrine is certainly being carried out. For instance, three companies of German machine-gunners surrendered without firing a shot. Furthermore, the General Commanding the 234th German Division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds. When such things are possible, there must indeed be something rotten in the state of the German Army. Little wonder that the Kaiser and his military camarilla are driven almost frantic at the unedifying spectacle of this subtle "poison" percolating through the ranks of the German Army.

Of course, the Kaiser is not neglecting to keep up the drooping spirits of the German people by explanations to mitigate the sting of defeat. The German military expert, General von Ardenne, as one of the Kaiser's mouthpieces, in the course of a laborious explanation of the German defeat, admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing back the German front on the Arras-Cambrai Road, but General Ardenne finds as a ready excuse that the Germans had been fighting for twelve days and were suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies. Would it be fantastic to suggest that the point of fatigue is one fine day bound to bring a complete collapse? General von Ardenne frankly asserts that he expects Marshal Foch to continue his harassing tactics and to attempt to envelop the wings of the German Armies. Another refreshing admission! General von Ardenne actually confesses that Marshal Foch is harassing the German armies! Now we know where we stand.

Indications are multiplying that Germany will before very long be begging for peace. The latest significant addition to the German peace chorus is Herr Erzberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Center Party, which hitherto has been one of the most powerful supporters in Parliament of the Militarists. Herr Erzberger in an interview declared that Germany did not desire world dominion and a military victory would only divide the world into two camps. Personally, he agreed with Viscount Grey regarding the League of Nations, which must form a part of future practical politics.

Where is the "victorious peace" that the Kaiser so confidently promised his people? The peace to which Germany in the last analysis will have to affix her signature will furnish the strongest argument to the world against the principle of a nation's expansion at the expense of other states.

The Russian Problem And Its Solution

By Manuel Komroff

H.

The Army Under Kerensky

THE spirit of vengence after the Revolution was not as marked as some of our press would have us believe. Of course when the Tsar fell many officers who had maltreated their men fell victims. These instances made good stories for newspaper men for they had that note of human interest required by the general reading public; that spectacular and dramatic note rather than the psychological or analytical.

Although many of these stories of soldiers' revenge upon their officers were not exaggerated, still they have taken more newspaper space than they deserved, and helped greatly to create a wrong impression.

At the start, naturally, a general unrest prevailed. Men who had long been under rigid restraint were now let free. Some officers feared this liberty and those with guilty consciences deserted. But they were few and far between. Many were badly treated by their troops, but those of us that know the tolerant nature of the Russian feel certain that the majority of violences upon officers were not without good cause or reason. But whatever the reason may be such actions did not help to unify the front against Germany.

The spirit between officers and men in the present Allied armies is entirely different than their relationship in the Russian army. Perhaps this would account for the reaction that took place when the Old Regime fell. Officers were quite well provided for but the men had neither proper food nor clothing, to say nothing of arms. Let us not be too quick to blame the Russian soldier, for he has endured more, without complaining, than any body of men that modern history has known.

The men had stood the brunt of the war and when Kerensky became Prime Minister they were about at the end of their rope. Hunger prevailed, their eyes became glassy, their cheek bones protuded. The pay they received monthly was not enough to buy a loaf of bread. Some sold their boots, others took to stealing. Stealing is a very dangerous trade in a Revolutionary army, for the penalty is death. Nevertheless, as Cardinal Wanning once wrote: "The starving man knows no law;" and some of these poor men went the limit. The punishment they received was even more spectacular than their crimes and they too attracted a great deal of attention and used up a great deal of newspaper space. But we must remember that after all they were but a handful compared to an army of seven-and-a-half millions. Let not the actions of a hundred or so odd men cause us to lose our sense of proportion.

Kerensky did his utmost to hold the army together. He promised them freedom and land as soon as the war was over. But first Russia had to be saved from the clutches of Germany. Food conditions became worse and worse and desertions became a common thing. Besides, the men were fighting without big guns and a great part of the army was "blind." The sections of the front that lacked aeroplanes were called the "blind sections." Some men grew tired of the paradoxical situation. Some went mad. On one side they were promised freedom, equality and land, while on the other side they faced an almost sure death from the far-reaching German artillery and machine-guns. Kerensky's main task was to enlighten the minds of the men. Over and over again he pointed out that their liberty and land would be worth nothing unless they checked the German invasion. But some failed to see it.

Kerensky And The Soldier

Let me illustrate this with an actual event. One day as Kerensky was reviewing a company at the front a voice shouted:

"What good is liberty to me if I must die?"

Kerensky stopped short and cried out, "Who is the man that said that?"

After a moment's hesitation a soldier stepped forward. Kerensky with his officers approached the man and said in a loud voice so that all could hear:

"Let this man be discharged from the army. If he wants his freedom let him have it. Let him go home! He has no right to fight for his country! *He is a coward!*"

This incident was widely taken up by the Russian press at the time. It was the editorial of the day. Although the soldier had obtained his liberty, Kerensky was the victor. Wherever this soldier went he was always pointed at as being "the coward." His life was not worth living to say nothing of his liberty. He had obtained his liberty but it was generally admitted that the price he paid for it was high.

The soldiers were at first fond of Kerensky for he had abolished capital punishment in the army. Kerensky contended that as the soldier faced death from a superior armed enemy and also faced death from disease, capital punishment was out of place. Disease had increased because of starvation rations lowering the physical combativeness and resistance to illness. In view of these circumstances he did not desire to have any crimes in the army punishable by death. At the same time he appealed to the honor of the men, but in spite of all, desertions increased.

At the Moscow conference in August, 1917, three voices stood out apart from all. The first was that of Prince Kropotkin the anarchist idealist and philosopher. He favored compromise in everything but one; his sole idea was to save Russia and beat Germany.

General Korniloff took an aggressive stand and demanded that capital punishment be restored to the army of which he was commander. Kerensky, of course, was the commander-in-chief. If this were not done, said Korniloff, something dreadful would happen.

Kerensky then spoke asking the leaders to lay aside their petty differences and save Russia first. His speech was most dramatic and carried the day.

Korniloff Marches On Petrograd

All this is important to remember for the dreadful thing that Korniloff promised, happened. Kerensky flatly refused to restore capital punishment for army offenders. Korniloff was tired of the compromising Kerensky Cabinet, on the one hand, and the lack of discipline in the army on the other. He decided to march on Petrograd with a regiment of troops and ask for Kerensky's resignation. It was a mild way of taking hold of the reins. The government was unprepared and could easily be taken by surprise. With fairness to Korniloff, it must be pointed out, whether we agree with his action or not, that to himself and to his own ideals he was acting under the highest motives. His aim was to save Russia by establishing a military dictatorship.

Kerensky knew this and although his aims were also to save Russia, his method of procedure was different. Kerensky was a statesman while Korniloff was a soldier. Therefore Kerensky at once declared Korniloff a traitor to his country and to the Revolution.

As the ideals of both forces were identical and only differed in method, Korniloff engaged his "Wild Regiment from Turkestan" to march upon Petrograd. As few of these men understood Russian they would not be influenced by subtle discussions from Russian troops. Nevertheless the opinion of these troops were not materially different from those of the Russian troops. They too believed in democracy and equality.

In this connection it is of interest to note the manner in which General Korniloff addressed the proclamation to the troops. His words were as follows:

"I, Korniloff, a Cossack and son of a Cossack, hereby declare...etc."

The city of Petrograd was mobilised against the "invaders." It was also intrenched. Martial law was declared. But as most of the soldiers were at the front the workers in shops and factories were given arms to defend the city. This later proved a dangerous thing for the same arms were later used to overthrow the Kerensky Government.

Any grievances that the Unions had against the Provisional Government were laid aside while both united in suppressing Korniloff. A proclamation was printed by the Government in Russian and Tartar and distributed to Korniloff's troops. In this proclamation it was pointed out that the stories told them about the Bolsheviki occupying the Winter Palace were not true. This the Tartar troops did not believe so they elected a committee to visit Petrograd and see how things stood. Korniloff fled.

The Fall Of Riga

Riga was opened up to the Germans and was taken by them with little resistance. There was something mysterious about this and it required a rigid examination on the part of the government. Especially as the geographical situation of the front was such that a few machine-guns could have held the invading column from crossing the river. This surely needed investigation!

The former officers of that section said that the men had been fraternising on the front and had opened it up to the Germans. The details of this they did not know. However, there are two sides to every story, and in this case the other side appeared so frank and straight forward that, in justice to the men, it should be included.

Story Of The Six

"We have been a long time on this front," said the spokeman for the "Committee of Six."

"A year ago we had heavy artillery and aeroplanes but gradually they have been removed. One by one they went, we know not where; perhaps the officers can tell you. Little by little we became a blind army. We had no means of telling the strength of the enemy.

"Many of our men would fraternise with the Germans. They wanted us to promise that we would not attack them, and they in turn swore not to attack us. This was important to us, as we had no aeroplanes nor artillery. Besides we were short of ammunition and food.

"We shot our horses and ate them. Of six wrecked motor trucks we put two in working order and used them to bring bread to the front. But soon we were short in oil and things grew bad.

"The Germans did not keep their promise. They took us at our lowest ebb. They had re-inforced their troops without our knowledge of the fact, and, against their promise, opened fire.

"Our officers too, betrayed us, and also deserted us. When the attack commenced we received the following telegram: 'Proceed North and turn to the left.' These seven words, and nothing more! Nobody could make out what " meant. The officers were not to be found.

"We had nothing to do but to retreat and elect our own officers on the way. It may surprise you to hear that the two Bolsheviki regiments refused to retreat. They were angry at the Germans having broken their word. They held out to the last, crying: 'Defend the land of the Revolution.' (Indeed this was a surprise to me—but it was substantiated by subsequent inquiries. But twenty to thirty of each regiment of two-hundred and fifty survived.)

"When the end of the drive came we organised and the men elected us, this committee of six, to take command.

"We have sent a men to Baku, the other end of Russia, to bring up oil. Another we sent to Finland for wood, and one to the country for flour. Also we have made a collection and sent one of our men to buy cartridges from the factories near Petrograd and also to appeal to the Workers' Unions to send us supplies."

From this it is evident at a glance that the Provisional Government was failing. That the task before them was greater than they could carry; that the country was in a bad way, that the front was too large and that the army was also too large for the Government to support.

The limit was reached when men had to buy their own ammunition! The end of the Provisional Government was now in sight. In fact, it was doomed from the start. At its start it had received a heritage from the Old Regime of mismanagement, disorganisation, depleted railroads, too large an army to feed and equip and on top of this, hunger and discontent in the cities.

Bravely did it hold on to the last. Nowhere in history has a Government been confronted by so many trying conditions, but in spite of this it was more hopeful than any government that had ever existed. Hopeful till the last hour.

(Note: In his next article appearing tomorrow, Mr. Komroff deals with the Fall of the Kerensky Government and the Rise of the Bolsheviki including the story of why the Kerensky Government Fell and What the Bolsheviki Want.)

The South's Superwoman

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Houston boasts that she is the refuge of a lady who once had the satisfaction of knocking the Kaiser down, yet we note that The Post of that city is supporting another lady for superintendent of public instruction. However, it may be that The Post is reserving something better for the woman with the wallop—say, the office of Chief of Police.

The Slav And The Holy See

[Father Vercesi is one of those all too rare foreigners who know Austria at first hand, having acted for a number of years before the war as Vienna correspondent of several important Italian Catholic newspapers. During one Lent he was preacher at the Minorite Church in Vienna.]

By Ernesto Vercesi
(In The New Europe)

The Roman Congress of oppressed Austro-Hungarian nationalities has awakened a deep echo, not only in political circles, but also in those Catholic circles to which the religious problems involved in the liberation of the nationalities cannot fail to be of lively interest. Hence I found myself invited by the Revue des Jeunes—that courageous and widely-read review, which owes its inspiration to father Sertillanges and the elite of the younger French Catholics—to sketch briefly the most recent aspects of the Austrian problem in its bearing upon the religious question. As a matter of fact, the connection between politics and religion is far more intimate than those who only have a superficial acquaintance with the Danubian Monarchy might be tempted to suppose.

National Aspirations First

That country is a mere mosaic of nationalities, which, by means of the wellworn policy of "Divide et impera," have been kept together until national and cultural consciousness attained its present height. But when once the national currents had found fixed channels of their own at Prague, at Zagreb and at Trento, the Catholics, as citizens, could not tolerate any conflict between their religious and their national conscience—and this in the very interest of the faith which they profess.

The war has provided highly significant illustrations of this feeling. In the spring of 1916 the Archbishop of Prague sent to his clergy a pastoral letter asking their prayers for the victory of Germany. When this letter was read aloud from the pulpit of a Prague church the congregation ostentatiously withdrew. The result was a number of trials by courts-martial in Prague, in which some of those who had left the church were charged with a disturbance of religious worship.

Work Of Jugo-Slav Priests

In the Jugo-Slav countries the Catholic clergy has placed itself at the head of the movement for national independence. Antony Korosec, the president of the Jugo-Slav parliamentary club in Vienna, is a priest and professor of theology. The signatures for the Jugo-Slav national referendum, which have reached the figure of over 200,000 among the Slovenes alone, were to a very large extent collected under the eye of the parish priest. And this is perfectly natural, since the faithful are generally led to give a kind of religious consecration to a movement that is truly national.

From the Catholic standpoint the most typical incident of the Hapsburg monarchy was the expulsion of the Prince-Bishop of Trento, Mgr. Gudisci, almost immediately after Italy's declaration of war. It is to be noted that the bishop was not an irredentist in the political sense of the word, though he could not remain indifferent to the movement for Germanising and Protestantising the diocese of Trento. The program of "Los von Rom" has, in the Dual Monarchy, always been identical with that of "Los von Oesterreich."

Mgr. Gudisci's Removal

The Bishop of Trento, having undertaken the defence of the idiom of Dante, was removed from his episcopal residence, and the protests of the Vatican met with no response from the "Most Catholic" House of Hapsburg. In the history of this atrocious war the name of Mgr. Gudisci will be remembered as conferring distinction upon the Catholic episcopate, and at the same time as a symbol of the government of Vienna's desire to reduce Catholicism to a mere "instrumentum regni." Those who see things only from a distance may at first sight be attracted by the outward splendor and decorative effect of Austro-Hungarian Catholicism; but those who examine it at close quarters, among the various nationalities which seek to dispose of their own fate and which insist that there must be no opposition between the religious idea and the currents of nationality, will tend to modify their first impressions.

If the force of events drives us in the direction indicated by the Congress of Rome and its agreements, Catholicism will find fresh scope for its vital forces in Poland, in Bohemia, in Jugo-Slavia, in Rumania. And the Roman Church, which holds a position outside and above all political and military changes, would only intervene at a later stage, when the new situation had already been created.

The Servian Concordat

An important incident in the relations of the Holy See with the Slav world is the Concordat concluded in 1914 with Servia. Having issued victorious from the two Balkan wars, Servia was quick to realise that by coming to terms with the Vatican on a broad basis of liberty she would exercise a very noticeable effect upon the Catholic Slavs of the Hapsburg monarchy. For the same reasons the Austrian government, with the pretext that Vienna had been the scene of a memorable Eucharistic Congress—ad majorem gloriam of the Emperor—would fain have prevented any agreement from being reached. But the Holy See allowed itself to be guided solely by religious motives. The Concordat was concluded, and though the government of Vienna hoped that agreement would be nullified by the war which it had deliberately unchained, the last word has not yet been pronounced. If victory rests with the Entente, the Concordat with Serbia will be revived and amplified still further by the Pact of Corfu, which assures the complete liberty and equality of all religions. The Austrian mosaic may assume new forms as the result of the liberation of the oppressed nationalities, but Catholicism as a vital force, set free from all the influences which tended to reduce it to a mere instrument of government, need not fear the future as outlined by the Roman Congress. Political and social forms have their day and vanish; it must not be linked indissolubly with what is merely transitory. That which remains above all vicissitudes is an element of higher and transcendental order, with regard to which alone our faith is unshakable.

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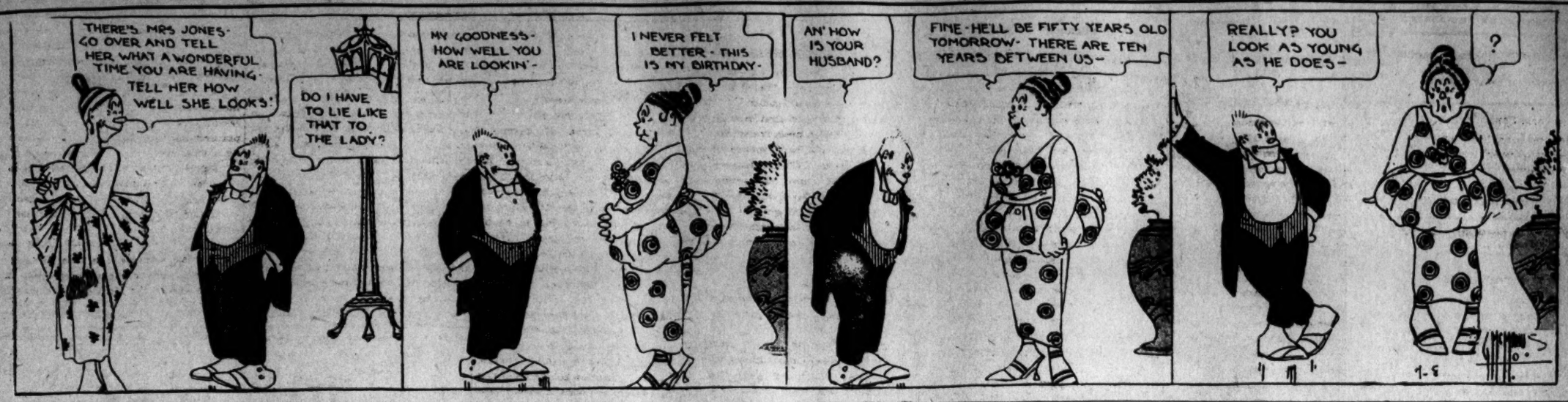
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


THERE'S MRS JONES- GO OVER AND TELL HER WHAT A WONDERFUL TIME YOU ARE HAVING- TELL HER HOW WELL SHE LOOKS!
DO I HAVE TO LIE LIKE THAT TO THE LADY?
MY GOODNESS- HOW WELL YOU ARE LOOKIN'-
I NEVER FELT BETTER - THIS IS MY BIRTHDAY-
AN' HOW IS YOUR HUSBAND?
FINE - HE'LL BE FIFTY YEARS OLD TOMORROW - THERE ARE TEN YEARS BETWEEN US-
REALLY? YOU LOOK AS YOUNG AS HE DOES-
?

War Women By Domino

(Note: This is the second article in the series which "Domino" is writing as a result of his recent trip to America).

Very early in the history of the British race we read of Boadicea who —with hair streaming in the wind, with eyes of fire, and with smiling lips, which alternately sent out words of cheer to her warriors and defiance to her foes—led her tribe into the thick of the battle and finally sacrificed her life rather than admit defeat. She was fighting for freedom.

Centuries later Joan of Arc, seeing her country almost at the proud heels of a conqueror, carried her heavenly message to her king and then led an inspired army from victory to victory until at last her country was free. She too paid the penalty of success with her life. She was fighting for freedom.

Down the centuries again, another Queen woman, Elizabeth, roused her country to such a desire for freedom that she was able to send her Raleighs and Drakes, her Frobisers and Gilberts, her Howards and Leicesters against the would-be-oppressors of the world and together the victories of war. She was fighting for freedom.

And so we come to own days, and in this great struggle for freedom, whether it be in England or France, in Belgium or Servia, in Italy or America it is the wounderful work of the women that has called for the admiration of our warriors. There is a woman in the heart of every soldier and sailor that faces the enemy, whether it be sweetheart, wife or mother. Behind that wall of flesh and blood that is creeping so surely to the goal of freedom, there are women in support, and with that living wall there are women ever ready to alleviate and assuage the pains and sorrows of war.

In America there is no longer any idle class. It is "Work or Fight." From Washington came the news that no pleasure-seekers would be welcome there this Autumn season. President Wilson, who is in command there, says the people there have a little job to do, and they have no time to entertain leisure-seekers. The women have deserted the tea table for the tinkering of the ship building yards; the women have left the racquet and balls of tennis to make the cannons and the shells in the factories; the women have denied themselves the fashions of Paris or a New York for the simple uniform of the farmer, the shipbuilder the yeomanette,

I saw a wonderful Victory Carnival at Seattle which netted over one hundred thousand dollars gold for war funds. It was the result of the work of 2,000 Seattle girls who prided themselves on being "Yeomanettes."

Who are these Yeomanettes?

Well, the men who before the war performed the hundred and one clerical tasks for the navy wanted to get into the front line and change their pens for bayonets, their pencils for rifles, and the quiet of routine for the noise of battle. Still, the work had to be done, and the girls came forward with offers to do it. The American Government gladly accepted, and now these women wear on their pretty heads round sailor caps each with a ribbon marked "U. S. Naval Reserve;" they wear about their comely forms the sailors' blouse and a navy blue pleated skirt. They drill, they do all the clerical work for the ships, they do the signaling, in fact they do anything they are called upon to do if it is going to help win the war.

If I were to tell you how wonderfully well these damsels organised that great carnival, how they provided entertainment for 3,000 sailor boys and some hundreds of air men; if I were to tell you how in swimming, in pulling those big naval cutters, in drilling, and in sports generally, they competed with the man as equals, I would have no space left to tell of their many other war activities.

The yeomanette is a wonderful being. There are two thousand of them in Seattle alone and I love them all.

I saw in one of the shipyards at Portland, Oregon, ships having the last touches put upon them. They were being camouflaged. This was one of the many jobs that were being well done by the women. Until I had spoken to one of these artists, I had foolishly imagined that the camouflaging of ships was just a matter of dabbing a little white on here, a little black on there, and probably a touch of sea blue to fill up the spaces. It's nothing of the sort. There's a good deal of perspective about it, there's an amount of "light" study, there's a definite color scheme, there's a futurist conception.

The particular young lady who was my charming informant said something of this sort: "Now this particular effect will scare any Hun diver away. (They call the submarines divers over there). When Von Tirpitz comes to the top to search the horizon he will see this boat, but these marks that I am beautifying it with will give him the impression that the liner has a submarine chaser by its side. Then Von Tirpitz will probably submerge and get away without so much as on au revoir."

At Victoria the girls were working in the fields digging, hoeing, harvesting and laughing. At Seattle you found them working the lifts, driving the motors, knitting, making bandages, learning to put aeroplanes together. On the rail journey between Seattle and San Francisco they were to be seen all along the track either clearing, laying sleepers, or looking after small stations.

At San Francisco, in fact in every town or city, woman today is to be found in the workshops bending over her lathe, shaping planks, making all around her happy and confident by her splendid devotion to duty.

"Work or fight is America's slogan. Kingsley wrote: "For men must work and women must weep."

Today woman WORK, and they still retain the womanly sympathy that will let them weep for the suffering.

Thursday: "Camping Out."

Another Iowa Idea

A young fellow got on the train at La Crescent recently and passed the tip around that a special officer was on the train looking for booze, with the result that several suitcases went overboard. The fellow dropped off at a siding, went back and collected a few months' supply of juice.—*Elgin* (Iowa) *Echo.*

U. S. May Urge Recognition Of Canton Government

The Japan Advertiser (Tokio) has the following in its issue of August 30: In obedience to instructions of the Tokio Government Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, will leave Peking for Tokio September 1 and during his absence Councillor Yoshizawa will act as Charge d'Affaires.

Referring to Baron Hayashi's recall the Nichi Nichi says that various rumors are in circulation relating to the sudden return of the Japanese Minister to Tokio. It is reported, to begin with, that since the recent return from Peking of Mr. Kamezo Nishihara he has been busy interviewing Premier Terauchi, Baron Goto, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, and strongly denouncing the policy pursued by Baron Hayashi in opposing the loan movement as carried on by Mr. Nishihara in China.

On the question of advancing loans to China the Japanese Government recognises the necessity of a more unified policy than is the case at present and proposes to consult the views of Baron Hayashi on the matter.

Then there is the question of the recognition of the Government established by the Canton army. On this question the Japanese Government made a proposal to Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy and has obtained their approval to adopt concerted action as regards the matter. It is not at all improbable, however, that the United States, following the example as in the question of Siberian intervention, may bring forward a proposal asking for the recognition of the Canton Government at any moment. Japan, however, is not in a position to abandon the line of policy she has hitherto been pursuing toward China and to recognise the establishment of the southern government. Baron Goto, for instance, is understood to be in favor of working for a compromise between the North and South at the present juncture and this is believed not to be very difficult since the Tuan Government seems to be convinced of the wellnigh impossible nature of effectually subjugating the South and will be amenable to a proposition of compromise.

Of course, continues the Nichi Nichi, there is much opposition among the Foreign Office officials to the compromise proposition as advocated by Baron Goto and it is problematical whether Count Terauchi will be induced to radically alter his China policy and approve of a compromise between the two political factions as such a change of policy would be suicidal to the Terauchi Government. At any rate, there is no manner of doubt that since the question of the recognition of the Canton Government has been on the tapis Japan's China policy has received a considerable shake up and it is quite possible that the Premier's policy toward China will have to undergo an alteration according to the exigency of the situation. The real significance of Baron Hayashi's recall seems to lie in the necessity of a thorough overhaul of Japan's policy toward China and in mapping out a new policy which will be more in keeping with the progress of recent events.

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COTTON LEAPS 25 POINTS AS CROP FIGURES APPEAR

Big Jump On New York Exchange With Two Million Bale Shortage Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 6, (?).—The Cotton Market was almost demoralised by the announcement that the war Industries Board planned the stabilisation of cotton prices. Extreme losses ranging from 220 to 235 points were registered under the tremendous selling. Then there was a recovery of a hundred points on buying by foreign trade interests, especially Japanese.

London, September 4.—Owing to the official estimate of the cotton crop being 11,137,000 bales compared with 13,619,000 bales last month and 11,949,000 bales last year, prices on the New York cotton exchange yesterday jumped from 150 to 175 points in ten minutes, October delivery selling at 37.25. The prices at closing were about 100 points lower, owing to profit taking.

U.S. CASUALTIES 27,173 SINCE ENTRY INTO WAR

Killed In Action Number 5,240 With 18,000 Wounded And Missing

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 8, (Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Department has announced that the total army casualties reported to date since the entry of the United States in the war are 27,173 divided as follows:

Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea	5,240
Died of wounds	1,552
Died of disease	1,686
Died of accident or other causes,	794
Wounded in action	14,677
Missing in action, including prisoners	3,224

GERMANY BLOCKING PRISONER EXCHANGE

Won't Grant Immunity For Ship Bringing Back British From Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—The Foreign Office announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British prisoners of war in Turkey under the Berne Agreement should not be attacked by their naval forces, but the German Government has not made the same promise, despite repeated representations to Berlin and Constantinople.

There appears to be no doubt that the Turkish Government is willing to execute the agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it, partly owing to her desire to perpetuate all causes of ill feeling between Turkey and Great Britain and partly owing to apprehension of the effect on Turkish opinion of the reports which would be brought by the repatriated Turkish prisoners.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Sept.13

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Sept. 10
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Sept. 13
Per C.P. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 14

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 13

N.B. A parcel post only will be closed at the British Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, September 13.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

MARTHA HERE'S A BABY DRESS FOR YOU - WE HAVE A NICE BABY BUGGY THAT I'M SENDING BY EXPRESS FOR YOUR KIDDIE
OH TANK YOU MRS FAY - AINT DOT BOO-TIFUL BY YOU
MARTHA CAN USE THAT DRESS. YOU KNOW OLAF ONLY HAD $20,000 IN THE BANK WHEN SHE MARRIED HIM - HES SAVING UP NOW TO BUILD A HOTEL
OH DEAR - I REMEMBER WHEN MARTHA HAD NOTHING - NOW SHES GOING TO VISIT THE YOSEMITE VALLEY ON OLAFS VACATION - SHE-HAS GOOD FRIENDS THOUGH - WHEN IS OLAF GOING TO BUY THE NEW AUTO?
MARTHA WILL BE LATE FOR THE OPERA TONIGHT, IF SHE DOESN'T HURRY
TREAT EM ROUGH
INDOOR SPORTS
HELPING OUT YOUR FORMER SERVANT GIRL WHO STILL APPEARS NEEDY BUT WHOSE BANK ROLL MAKES YOUR HUBBIES' LOOK LIKE A BIRD SHOT IN A BOWL OF SUGAR

Y.M.C.A. MEN DEPART TO WORK WITH COOLIES

Eight Leave This Afternoon To Join Chinese Labor Battalions In France

Three foreigners and five Chinese will leave for the United States this afternoon en route for France where they will enter Y.M.C.A. work with the Chinese Labor battalions. They will go on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China. Others will follow on the Empress of Japan and the Colombia Saturday and on the Fushimi Maru, September 16. Recruiting has been active during the past week and the 100 needed for the Y.M.C.A. in France will probably be obtained by Saturday.

Those going today are the Rev. E. Colling, British missionary from Yiyang; the Rev. Joseph Wharton, Canadian, from Wuhu; the Rev. Charles Ghiselin of the American Presbyterian Mission at Taichow, Napoleon Sang of Nanchang, C. H. Chao of the Soochow Y.M.C.A., W. S. Chen, secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.; Y. F. Liu, secretary at Paotingfu Y.M.C.A., and P. K. Shih of the Peking Association.

Nine Go To Siberia

Nine of the 15 needed for the Y.M.C.A. in Siberia have been secured. Four have already started for Vladivostok and Mr. R. J. Reitzel, who has been in charge of the recruiting for men for the work with the Czecho-Slovak troops will return to Siberia Thursday. He will be accompanied by Mr. E. S. Hildreth of Swatow.

Mr. D. K. Grady of THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. H. G. B. Gow of the Shanghai Municipal Council Health Department and Mr. E. J. Woodberry of the North Szechuen Road Mission have been accepted and will go to Vladivostok October 1.

Messrs. F. L. Tinkham and W. P. Viles of Shanghai, Rev. O. C. Brown of Nanking and Rev. C. P. Culver of the Peking Methodist Mission have already left for Siberia.

But five others are needed and applications may be filed at the Y.M.C.A. officers, 3-4 Quinsan Gardens.

POWHATTAN CLUB SWEEP

The results of the drawing of the Powhattan Club War Savings Raffle follow:

1st prize, $2,710, drawn by ticket 498

2nd prize, $835, drawn by ticket 245.

3rd prize, $625, drawn by ticket 1291.

Tickets numbered 397, 805, 515, 207, 621, 1327, 494, 719 and 1170 won consolation prizes of $200.

CONGRESS BEGINS DRAFT OF RECORD REVENUE BILL

Twenty-four Billion Dollars To Be Appropriated, World's Biggest Measure

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Congress has begun work on the greatest revenue measure in history providing for the raising of G.$24,000-000,000, of which G.$8,000,000,000 will be in taxes and G.$16,000,000,000 in bonds.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, explaining the details of the measure for eight billions in taxation, showed that the condition of the business men in the United States is such that they will be amply able to absorb the taxation without hardship.

SHELLING OF TRAWLER INCITES HAGUE PROTEST

Ruthless Actions Of Enemy U-Boats Prompt Objections From Dutch Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 5.—Official. The Dutch Minister in Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously concerning "the merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler on July 7 without warning.

The Hague, September 6.—The Netherlands Government has protested to Germany against the destruction by submarines of vessels within the so-called Barred Zone and the sinking on August 24 of seven fishing vessels and the forcing of the various skippers to sign a declaration the contents of which were not known to them. The Netherlands Government also makes a request for the return of the goods taken from the fishing vessels.

Baseball Scandal Goes Into Court

(Continued from Page 1)

communication between us on the subject quite unnecessary.

Trusting to meet you on the field of battle and hoping there to have an opportunity of breaking a lance with such a distinguished opponent,

I remain, dear Mr. Home,
Yours truly,
Gordius Nielsen.

N. C. Home, Esquire,
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Not Recognised By Danish Consul

Mr. Home said that upon receipt of the letters he had telephoned to the Danish Consulate to inquire if the Shanghai Gazette was registered as a Danish publication. The Danish Consul-General had replied that it was not and that he had no knowledge of the Shanghai Gazette.

The position then was, Mr. Home contended, that the paper was not recognised by the Danish Consulate nor, apparently, by any foreign Consulate. He submitted that it was clear from Mr. Nielsen's letter that the paper proposed to publish an article on the matter in question that day and stated that the present application was to restrain those associated in the production of the paper, so far as they were amenable to the jurisdiction of that court, from continuing such publication as long as the injunction was in force. He added that his clients were about to start legal proceedings against the Shanghai Gazette, after which anything published would be contempt of court, but in the meantime efforts were being made to "slip in" articles of the nature referred to. Mr. Home said that he understood Mr. Ch'en was a Chinese subject amenable to the court's jurisdiction and that he was instructed Mr. Ch'en had been the editor or part proprietor until recently, a large number of the articles being published while he was editor.

The Assessor replied that the court was not prepared to grant the application until it had been proved that there was not Danish ownership of the paper. In response to a question by Mr. Home the court intimated that but for the question of nationality it would have been willing to grant the injunction.

Mr. Home then asked permission to file a petition against Mr. Eugene Ch'en, copies of which he produced, and asked for immediate service with the idea that the action having been commenced it would be contempt of court to comment on it. The Court ordered summons to issue. The petition alleges publication of articles and paragraphs maliciously and falsely avering and insinuating of the plaintiff, Mr. Judah Ezra, that he was guilty of alleged infamous conduct in connection with a so-called baseball scandal and claims damages, an injunction restraining repetition of such articles and costs.

GERMANS FORTIFYING BORDER NEAR HOLLAND

Preparing Against Contingency Of Being Thrown Back From Meuse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 6.—The newspaper Tyd states that the Germans at present are very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier near Meehr, Noordbeek and Stenaken. It is believed that the Germans are making an extreme defense of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown on the line of the Meuse.

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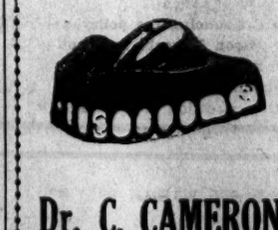
26 Canton Road SHANGHAI



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GERMANS IN ROW OVER LUDENDORFF

Use Of General's Name In Raising War Relief Fund Starts Fight In The Press

WOUNDED SOLDIERS OBJECT

Many Say They Want Decent Pensions, Not Charity—The Kaiser Contributes

New York, August 14.—Violent clashes of opinion accompanied the raising in Germany by popular subscription of the 100,000,000-mark "Ludendorff Gift" for the benefit of the wounded and invalid soldiers of the Kaiser, and, judging from items found in German newspapers reaching New York, the evil effects of the controversy upon the general morale of the nation are likely to overcome the material advantage that will acrue to the veterans in the distribution of the some $23,800,000.

As has been indicated by two or three brief cable despatches during the past few weeks, the idea of raising a special fund named after the idol of German militarists and annexationists for the purpose of supplementing the admittedly inadequate State relief and making the lot of the crippled soldiers slightly more pleasant was hailed with joy by Kaiser Wilhelm and the Pan-Germans in general and criticised by the Socialist and labor press, and many of the veterans themselves as smacking too much of charity and a substitute for the real aid by the Government to which the soldiers were entitled.

The official appeal for gifts to the fund, which was launched the last week in May and was signed by an honorary committee including Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor; Lieut.-General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War; Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Ludendorff, was characterised by the critics of the idea as an admission that the empire was not doing its duty by its wounded defenders. As printed in the Berliner Volkszeitung the appeal read:

"Germany is fighting its hardest battle; the struggle is drawing to a close. Thousands and thousands of the warriors of the army and navy returning home with their limbs crippled, their health shattered. It is the grateful duty of the people at home to win back their strength for German economic life and to insure their future. The pension arrangement belongs exclusively to the empire. It must be supplemented by social welfare work. The organisations combined in the Naitonal Committee of War Invalids Welfare Work are called to do this. To develop this mighty social work is the object of the Ludendorff Gift for war invalids. So, give! Turn anxious victims of the war into joyful co-workers for Germany's future! Honor the men who fought and suffered for us! The lofty aim can only be attained if we all stand together."

In the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of June 4 it was explained that there need be no fear that the money contributed would not be equitably divided, as each section of the country was to retain the amount collected there for use at home, with the exception of 15 percent, which was to go to the National Committee to form an equalising fund for the purpose of helping out such parts of the country as might fall behind the average collections because of difficult economic conditions or thinness of population. It was further pointed out that the principal work of the fund would consist in aiding in educating wounded soldiers in trades that would make them practically as useful to the empire as before. Nearly everybody in Germany who thought he had a plan to make life pleasant for the wounded soldiers rushed into print with his suggestions and got space, despite the scarcity of print paper. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, once upon a time head of the Kaiser's propagandaa in the United States, was a strong advocate of hurrying up the "homes for soldiers" idea.

Kaiser Admits Debt To Soldiers

Kaiser Wilhelm, in making a contribution of 500,000 marks to the fund, sent the following letter to the National Committee of War Welfare Work:

"It affords me great joy that the collection for the Ludendorff-Gift gives me occasion to express my heartiest sympathy with the great tasks of the war welfare work among the wounded. With pride and thankfulness I am a daily witness of the mighty deeds of my troops that will make the German name respected for all time. But I also see, with deep emotion, the sufferings which the German soldier manfully and stoutly endures; I see him bleed and die for the greatness and honor of the Fatherland. I take a look into the mental life of the wounded warrior, and I am conscious that our people has a great debt of gratitude to settle with its sons who have fallen ill or been crippled in the service of the great cause.

"Certainly, it is first of all incumbent upon the empire to guard its defenders whose labor power has been weakened from misery and from social decline. Certainly our field hospital service, supported by voluntary nursing, has brilliantly maintained its old reputation for high medical ability and warm-hearted charity. But there are still other tasks which the empire and its authorities are not able entirely to solve. These consist in the work of education for a new trade, in medical after-care, in looking after families and houses, in the work of making the valuable powers latent in our sick and crippled men available for the reconstruction of our home industry, and, above all, in strengthening the courage to live and the joy in work. For this we need the active co-operation of all circles of the nation, moved by deep thankfulness and warm love.

"I accompany with my most sincere good wishes the work headed by the National Committee of War Invalids Welfare Work, which I am glad to see in full swing. I am convinced that the collection of money now begun, which is connected with the name of Ludendorff—a name that since the beginning of the war has been a source of confidence, and that every German repeats with thankfulness and respect—will find all classes of society ready for a joyful sacrifice.

"At the same time I am having 500,000 marks in war bonds sent to the National Committee as my contribution, and ask that I may be kept regularly informed as to the progress of this matter, in which I am particularly interested. May God promote all loyal work to the blessing of our noble, battle-tried people and the great tasks which still are destined for its solution both at home and abroad.

"WILHELM I. R.

"Great Headquarters, June 4, 1918."

War Invalid Voices Objections

The principal objections to the Ludendorff Gift and the methods by which it was raised were voiced in a lengthy article purporting to come from a war invalid and featured on the front page of Vorwarts, the central organ of the pro-Government German Social Democracy. It read, in part, as follows:

"The war invalids have deserved well of the Fatherland, and so now a collection is being made for them. The poor cripples, who already are hobbling about by hundreds of thousands with their arms and legs shot to pieces, may see how boys and girls, clad in holiday attire, untiringly hold their collection boxes in front of the passers-by who throw in iron and paper war substitute money. The war invalids thus learn that culture and humane sentiment have made mighty progress in our Fatherland since 1870-71. At that time the war invalids were allowed, armed with hand organs, to appeal to public charity themselves; today the children are sent out in their places on busy street corners and are charged with making the collections.

"The management of the Ludendorff Gift undoubtedly consists of men who want to do the right thing for us war invalids, but first of all I must blame them for not properly judging the goodwill with which the public is ready to give something for the war invalids. Why do they consider it necessary, through the constant pushing to the front of the name of a certainly meritorious General, to divert attention from the real object of the matter? Do they believe that it would not have met with a sufficient response if they had simply appealed for a 'War Invalids Fund' instead of for a magnificently decked out 'Ludendorff Fund?' I have observed that this very name has deceived wide circles into believing it was not a matter for the general public. Through the constant emphasis placed upon the name of General Ludendorff many workingmen have arrived at the erroneous conclusion that the collection is being promoted merely by certain circles that are accustomed—whether with right or without it I don't know—to hitch the name of the General Quartermaster to their political aims. This makes the workers suspicious and reserved."

VISITS HER HUSBAND IN INDIA BY A TRICK

British General's Wife Hires Out With Japanese Woman

London, July 13.—Since the opening of the submarine campaign the British authorities have refused permits to women to travel abroad unless the journey has been absolutely necessary.

One woman to whom had been refused a permit to rejoin her husband in India decided that she would go anyhow. At first she tried to get a job as a stewardess, but found that she would have to sign for the return voyage as well.

Reading a newspaper one day she came across the advertisement of a Japanese woman, an invalid, who required a nurse to return with her and her little girl to Japan.

She immediately answered the advertisement and threw herself on the mercy of the Japanese woman, telling her the facts and begging for the post. The Japanese woman agreed on the condition she remained with them on arrival in Japan until she was suited with another nurse. She remained in Japan three weeks and then completed her journey to India, where a British General was surprised one day to find that a handsome nurse had arrived at his bungalow—his own wife.

The First Ad That Ever Appeared in America—

Advertising in newspapers started with a "Lost and Found" ad.

A COW strayed away and was taken in by a farmer.

The paper was not flush with news for its columns, and hearing that one of the subscribers had taken in a stray cow, made a note of it in the paper—with the result that the owner saw the item, and got his COW back. Simple! Always WORKS! Try it!

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled o September 3, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-24
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	40-50
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Sole	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	10-14
Bananas	„	7-10
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	12-15
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	10-16
Pears	„	8-12
Persimmons	„	8-10
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	10-14
Pumeloes	„	12-15
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-1.80
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.80
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.70
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.90
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.10	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.2[illegible]	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	...	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.51	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.32	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15.30	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr	..	16.30		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL { dep	..	16.45		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	[illegible]	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL { dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... den.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	[illegible]	..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.55		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG .... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.03	..
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	7.00	...	10.24	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.19
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .. dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changzu ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changzu ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.26
Yekzah ..... dep.	...	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.46
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*16.33*	*17.33*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....

Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 9, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $5.34
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 130½=Tls. 82.99
@ 73.7=Mex. $112.60
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.475
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1818
Native Interest ..... .14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 26.10
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

	Nominal
London	T.T. 5/–
London	Demand 5/0½
India	T.T. 333½
Paris	T.T. 682½
Paris	Demand 685½
New York	T.T. 119
New York	Demand 119½
Hongkong nominal	T.T. 70
Japan	T.T. 45
Batavia	T.T. 232½
Singapore	T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

	Nominal
London	Demand 5/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2½
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
Paris	4 m/s. 707½
New York	o/d. Docy. 120½
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 123

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,000 (Nominal) =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 (Nom.) =Mex. $9.75

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0½		£1
,, 1 @ 685½		Francs 7.64
,, 0.75 @ 119½		Gold $1
,, 1 @ 45		Yen 2.48
,, 1 @ 15		Rupees 4.19
,, 1 @ —		Roubles —
,, 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 9, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Kota Bahroes Tls. 4.00
Pengkalans Tls. 4.00

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, September 3.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:

Tenders for Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 6d.; Tenders at, 1s. 6d.; Receive, 18%.

Deferred Transfers. — Highest price, 1s. 5 29/32d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5 29/32d.; Receive, 18%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.000.000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4.000.000.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assuran e Co.
Telephone Central 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$560 S.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$365 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton	$825 B.
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 146
Indo-China Pref	
"Shell"	112/– B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 153
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 95 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$96 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 73 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 200
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 S.
Oriental	Tls. 61 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 164
Kungyik	Tls. 16½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$86 B.
Green Island	$8.30 S.
Langkats	Tls. 15.40
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.25
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.20
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls 0.65
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.12½
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 4.—The following are the prices for Silver.

Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
Previous quotation: September 3.
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. steady.
September 2.
Bar Silver Spot: 49½d. quiet.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., in their Market Report for the week ending September 6, write as follows:

Piece Goods

We are able to record another week of steady improvement in the market with a general increase in buying all round. Clearances are likewise on a more satisfactory scale and on the whole the market seems to be shaking itself free of the lethargy of the past few months and to be returning to its normal state, though it is likely to be a considerable time yet before that point is actually reached or before importers are likely to procure prices commensurate with replacing costs. Should the present improvement be sustained for any length of time it is inevitable that prices should advance sharply as it is now quite obvious to the natives that any replenishment of stocks from Manchester is impossibe so long as the trade there continues to be governed by war conditions.

It is reported that the Presidential election in Peking has passed off without incident.

The principal subject of comment during the week has been the strength of the exchange market which, it is reported, is affected by the drain of silver to the North, probably for purposes of the military operations there, coupled with the great difficulty of replacing from America or elsewhere. It is difficult to say accurately what the present rate for T. T. is but it is reported that as much as 5/6 is procurable for cash. As far as the piece goods trade is concerned, there is some danger that the threatened dearth of silver may dislocate trade altogether, and this would be especially unfortunate at this period when business is showing unmistakeable signs of improving.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—A little interest has been shown in these and the following sales are reported for the Northern ports:—

Three Mandarins at Tls. 5.25, Nine Boys at Tls. 5.25, Black Joss at Tls. 5.25, Red Round Stag at Tls. 5.15, Red Joss at Tls. 5.10, Green Joss at Tls. 5.05. Auction values steady.

9-11-lbs.—Business has been done in Soldier C. at Tls. 5.95, Bridge at Tls. 5.90. Prices at auction firm for 10-lbs. and strong for heavier cloths.

12-lbs., 36-inches.—We hear of transactions in Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 7.75, General at Tls. 7.75, Soldier at Tls. 6.75. Auction market strong at advanced prices.

White Shirtings.—Our market has strengthened considerably and a general advance in prices has taken place. Sale are brought to our notice in Small Red Dog at Tls. 9.25, Nine Blue Horses at Tls. 8.70, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 8.70, Two Old Men at Tls. 8.45, Monkey at Tls. 7.75 Lion and Peacock at Tls. 7.60 and Women and Flower at Tls. 7.60. Auction prices firm.

Grey T. Cloths.—Equiry from Tientsin has brought out business in Nine Phoenix at Tls. 7.00 and Eight Butterflies at Tls. 6.00. Values at auction steady.

Bleached T-Cloths.—The following sales are reported for Tsingtao: Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 6.40, Five Gold Cocks at Tls. 5.50 and Two Lions at Tls. 4.90. Auction prices slightly higher.

Local Drills and Sheetings.—Our local market is quite firm with a fair enquiry at steadily improving prices.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market continues to show a strong tendency and prices have advanced considerably all round. Auction market strong.

Cotton.—The market for the local staple has again been supported by Japanese buyers and prices remain very steady in consequence, though the mills still seem to be holding off. New crop cotton is already coming on to the market to the extent of about 1,000 piculs of Ningpo and 100 piculs of Shanghai daily. We quote the market today as follows:—Tungchow Tls. 39.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 38.50, Shanghai Tls. 37.50-37.00 and Ningpo Tls. 35.00.

Reuter's latest quotations in Liverpool are: G. M. Texas 24.94d., Egyptain Sakellardis 30.19d., and Bengals 20.00d. per lb.

The U. S. Bureau Report is stated to give the condition of the present crop as 57.8, with a probable total of about 11,000,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Dullness has again set in for all counts and we have only the following limited business to report:

No. 10s.—500 bales Sun and Moon at Tls. 152.00, and 300 bales Anchor at Tls. 155.00.

No. 12s.—500 bales Sun and Moon at Tls. 155.50, and 200 bales Anchor at Tls. 157.50.

Indian Yarn.—We have again no private sales to report.

Japanese Yarn.—The market has been slightly easier during the week but closes quite steady.

The following sales are reported:

No. 16's.—400 bales Kurashiki at Tls. 165.00 300 bales Settzu at Tls. 163.50.

No. 20's.—500 bales Kishiwada at Tls. 175.50.

AMERICAN COTTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, September 6.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mid American Cotton: October, 34.70 December, 33.95.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for account, 58d.

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 26.10.

T.T. on London at New York, G.$4.76½.

Bar Silver (Spot), 49½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount, 5%.

Market Rate of Discount, 3½%.

Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies, 30.19d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 20.50d.

Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch Staple, 25.21d.

Plantation Rubber, September, 2s. 2d. paid.

Hornsbys 8¼ lb. Shirtings, 36s.

Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings, Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (nominal)	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per on...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. (net)	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/-extra in flask)	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (cash)	347	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. (nominal)	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	347	10	0

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, September 5.—According to the latest returns the Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 percent and the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities 18 percent.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Sept. 5.—The following is the price for Cotton.

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot, 25.90d.; October, 24.95d.; December, 24.51d.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 6.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation first latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, firmer; few sellers.

Previous quotation: London, Sept. 3:
Spot: 2s. 1½d. buyers.
October to December: 2s. 2½d. buyers.
Tendency of market, steady.

September 4:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, firmer; few sellers.

September 5:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d. paid.
Tendency of market, quieter after firm.

September 6:
Spot: 2s. 2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3d. paid.
Tendency of market: dull.
Total Stocks in London and Liverpool, 16,889 tons.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The typhoon of the Pacific approaches to the Central Loochoos and is felt in the Southern portion on the Eastern Sea. It continues progressing N.E. wards. Some showers are experienced in our regions.

9.—Cloudy misty, damp weather with north-east breezes still prevailing on our coasts. Barometer stationary.

Monday, September 9, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bar. at Centg., mm	756.00	757.43
Bar. at Centg., inches	29.76	29.82
Variation for mm 24h	†0.60	†0.74
Variation for mm 12h	†0.82	†0.34
Wind—Direction	E	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	9	13
Wind—Miles	5.6	8.1
Temperature—Cen	24°2	28°4
Temperature—Fah	75.6	83.2
Humidity co:	98	82
Nebulosity 5-10	0	6
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

All Over The Far East

The Niroku understands that the strength of the Soviets and Teutons in Siberia is much stronger than was thought at first. The Allied forces available at present, therefore, cannot accomplish as speedily as is desired effective assistance to the Czechs and the restoration of peace in Siberia. In view of these circumstances Great Britain and France have approached Japan with a request for the despatch of more troops to Siberia, and the Japanese Government is said to have decided to agree to the proposition. Early this month the proposition will be submitted to the consideration of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, and at the same time a report will be submitted to the Council regarding the plan of operations in Siberia.

The other day (says the Japan Chronicle) we stated out objections to such things as the "Beast of Berlin" film. There were evidently other objections which we had not foreseen, for the Advertiser waxes frightifully apologetic and explanatory over the enthusiastic applause with which the Japanese audience greeted the appearance of the Imperial "beast" on the sheet. Whether these apologetics will bring balm to the feelings of those who are interested in the patriotic business of running propaganda films, we cannot say. The advance man for the latest British Government propaganda work told us that it was arranged on comic lines! It may be very entertaining, but as a means of presenting the British case it seems about as useful as the celebrated subsidising of "Salome" for neutrals. As the "beast" film shows, some of the efforts made have rather unexpected results.

Mr. F. Goffe, C. M. G., until the present H. B. M's. Consul-General at Yunnanfu, is on his way north to assume the duties of Consul-General at Tientsin.

On August 24 the marriage of Mr. Frodsham of the Peking Syndicate and Mrs. Robertson, widow of the late Captain Robertson of the British and Chinese Corporation, Peking, took place at the British Consulate General, Yokohama.

A Peking despatch to the Mainichi says that certain German and Austrian residents in China are in communication with points in Siberia, using Chinese or Russian names to disguise their identity. It is suspected these enemy subjects are communicating in this way with their home countries.

In Siberia, cold weather has already made its advent. The Allied officers and men have to use blankets at night. Those to be sent to the front henceforth will be in winter dress.

The Three Eastern Provinces are reputed as a horse-breeding country, notably on the Mongolian border. It is reported that the army board will soon establish an improved Government ranch in the vicinity of Hashanhsien to rear horses for the military services.

The Sungari navigation from Harbin up to Heiho has been almost at a standstill, owing to the uncertainties of the war time. The District Superintendent at Heiho has, however, announced that the Sungari navigation is no longer dangerous, and this has suddenly reanimated Harbin shipping circles. Steamboats have already resumed their sailings.

The Journal de Pekin of August 31 contains translations of two proclamations addressed to the people of Siberia in particular and of Russia in general. The one is from Semenoff and the other is from the Czecho-Slovaks.

There is an undoubted ring of sincerity in both of these documents which ought to produce a good effect upon those for whom they are intended, comments the North China Daily Mail of Tientsin.

In China, says the Launceston Courier of Tasmania, when the subscriber rings up exchange the operator may be expected to ask: "What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire?" "Hohi two-three." Silence. Then the exchange resumes: "will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of an insignificant service, and permit this humbled slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be sufficiently censured line is busy?" How we have misjudged the poor operator.

Travelers leaving the United States are allowed to carry out fire-arms and ammunition only by special permission from Washington —A resident of Tientsin just returned was unable to bring back a small revolver which he had taken over with him a few months before.

Travelers are also not allowed to take out of the States any gold coin, silver dollars, silver or gold certificates or notes and are allowed only fractional silver not to exceed $100, and Federal Reserve Bank notes not to exceed $1,000.

About two months ago one could carry out gold up to $200 and any gold or silver notes up to $1,000.

Several disturbing rumors have been circulating of late, alleging that serious accidents have befallen the Japanese troops being transported northwards. All these rumors are emphatically denied by the authorities, who declare that no untoward incident whatever has occurred up to August 24. The authorities think these rumors have been disseminated by German agents or Bolsheviki, says the Japan Chronicle.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT
Ethel Clayton and Geo. S. Spencer
in
"THE COLLEGE WIDOW"
"THE COLLEGE WIDOW"
A Five Part comedy picture, with many rattling fine College sports scenes, and as usual a jolly little love story.
Adapted from the famous comedy of the same name by George Ade.
Pathe's American Gazette — Round Yellowstone Park
LONESOME LUKE in "THE BIG IDEA"
LONESOME LUKE in "THE BIG IDEA"
Luke puts it across tonight properly
— TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL —

Open Air Cinema
VERDUN GARDEN
474 Avenue Joffre 474
Showing
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Thrilling and Intensely Emotional Feature In 3 Parts
"THE STOLEN HEIRESS"
Exclusive Film Produced by
THE NORDISK FILM CO., LTD.
Showing Also
The Amusing Comedy in 2 Parts
"SUZANNE IN THE BATH"
and the other screaming Keystone comedies
"TWO FOR A QUARTER"
"FATAL BUMPING"
DON'T MISS
On Thursday, 12th September
Our Great Feature in 4 Parts
"REVENGE AND AFTER"

ISIS THEATRE
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
TONIGHT at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Mon., 9th Sept. to Thurs., 12th Sept.
HAN PING CHIEN
Presenting the World Renowned
"PEKING MYSTERIES"
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Original Company that Mystified
EUROPE AND AMERICA
— FOR TWO YEARS —
TONS of Elaborate Magical Apparatus Special Scenic and Electrical Effects
100 New Illusions Startling Feats and Sensational Surprises
Positively the Greatest Sensation the World has ever Seen
Showing the Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedy in 3 Parts
"THE WORST OF FRIENDS"
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Box Seats $1.00. Dress Circle $0.60
Stalls 40-30 and 20 Cents

Amusements

Olympic Theatre
Paramount Pictures
PROGRAMME
For September 10th, 11th and 12th
SHOWING
"The Black Wolf"
From the Play by
JEAN BARRYMORE
A stirring tale of Sunny Spain, with the great romantic Actor
Lou-Tellegen
In Five Parts
AND
Other New Films

At the
Olympic Theatre
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Friday, 13th, and Saturday, 14th at 9 p.m. sharp
The London Film Company
Presents
Sir Hall Caine's Masterpiece
"THE CHRISTIAN"
in SIX massive reels
Produced by GEORGE L. TUCKER
Featuring
DERWENT HALL CAINE
and
ELISABETH RISDON
supported by
CHARLES ROCK, GERALD AMES, DOUGLAS MUNRO
Special Orchestra engaged for the occasion
Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.00.
Booking at Moutrie's

Victoria Theatre
PROGRAMME
For Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th
Presenting
MARIE DORO
IN
A Five-Reel Paramount Production
"LOST AND WON"
Gaumont Graphic
"WHEN LIZZIE DISAPPEARED"
Comedy
"His Ivory Dome"
Comedy
Showing on Friday, 13th
"THE SLAVE MARKET"
with
PAULINE FREDERICK

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.
September 10th and 11th.
Thos. H. Ince presents
WILLIAM S. HART
Clara Williams. Louise Glaum.
in a Five Act Kay-Bee Drama
"HELL'S HINGES"
"For he who came to scoff remained to pray"
This is one of Ince's masterpieces. The photoplay is super-excellent, the artistes get right into the story, which is a powerful and intensely dramatic one.
Also
Scenic and Comic Films
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
W. Chrichertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Keswick Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chiu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager,
5 Kwangtung Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: M—n's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kalyuan	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to awrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$	240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$	40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bambay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Sante Deminge, San Pedro de Maseris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Ganea, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GELLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	Yen 13,950,000

Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.
9783

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4663 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A.			16.00	..	..		15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	15.3		..	..	..	15.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	14.00	14.0	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0		..	..	..	21.00
Antung	Paoting	15.0	..	..	..	..	14.30
Tsingtao & Dalny	Sakaki maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	China	..	..	..	..	$20.0	19.30
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	$12.0	..	11.30	10.00
Japan		..	11.00	..	..	..	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sanning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Thursday, Sept. 12.							
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	$20.0	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	18.0	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Friday, Sept. 13.							
United Kingdom via Suez		..	$17.00	..	..	..	..
Moji	Takeshima m.	..	..	..	..	$20.0	19.30
Japan ports	Takeshima m.	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, Sept. 14.							
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada		..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30

†B.P.O. will be open at 3.30 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 9, for the receipt of Registered letters.

A Money orders and parcel post until 10 a.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.
C Parcels only.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds Bright Music!

TO

The Eldorado

"The Home of Refined Dancing"

Prof. Martinez Orchestra

First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 First-Class Service!

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Kanagawa Maru		Aug. 11
Glenavy		Aug. 13
Kawachi Maru		Sept. 2
Sado Maru		Aug. 16
For Liverpool etc.		
Friam		Aug. 18
For San Francisco		
Ecuador		Aug. 20
Korea Maru		Aug. 21
Siberia Maru		Sept. 3
For Seattle		
Grayson		Aug. 20
For Tacoma:		
Suwa Maru		Aug. 22
Alfa Maru		Aug. 26
Africa Maru		Sept. 3
For Vancouver		
Monteagle		Aug. 3
For Montreal		
Calgary		Aug. 9
For Port Said:—		
Andre Lebon		Aug. 26
Sphinx		Sept. 9

行 錄 孚 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2041 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager's Office.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,295,451, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjarmasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telek-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection Bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: Accepts on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AN CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 10	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 13	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 15	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 20	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 10	—	N'saki, Kobe, & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 11	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 20	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
———	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 10	2.00	S'tow, H'kong & Canton	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 10	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 10	1.30	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 11	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 11	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 8	noon	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 10	1.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 10	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 10	4.00	Antung	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 11	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Sept. 12	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 13	3.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 14	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 9	—	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 9	—	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 9	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 9	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 9	—	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 9	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Sept. 9	—	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 9	—	Tsingtao	Futami Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 9	—	Japan	Unaki Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 8	—	Port Said, etc.	Sphinx		
Sept. 8	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K
Sept. 8	noon	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 8	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 8	noon	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 9	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 8	—		Aijima Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 5	—	Liverpool	Arestes	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Chiyen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 7	—	Chinwangtao	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
Sept. 8	—	Amoy	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 5	—	Java	Hermione	Br.	A P Co.
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Hankow	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 6	—	Japan	Kotobuki Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 7	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 8	—	Hankow	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 31	—	Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Sept. 3	—	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Sept. 3	—	Japan	Maynet		
Aug. 31	—	Japan	Misaki	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Sept. 7	—	Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	Suzuki & Co
Aug. 12	—	Ningpo	Ningshin	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
July 25	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co.
Sept. 8	—		Rome Maru	Ital.	
Sept. 8	—		Simbun Maru	Jap.	
Sept. 5	—		Sange M. No. 2	Jap.	
Sept. 6	—	Tientsin, Ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 6	—	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 8	—	Hongkong, etc.	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Taiho No. 3.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Sept. 7	—	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the Fernch Bund on **Tuesday, September 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Finelson, will leave on **Tuesday, September 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott**, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, September 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation **Co.'s Steamer Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Sept. 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, Sept. 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Nganking**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Sept. 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Holhow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Tuesday, September 10**, at 1.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Tuesday, Sept. 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Sept. 11**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, Sept. 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday Sept. 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on **Tuesday, September 10**, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, September 10**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO, direct.—The K. M.A. will despatch the following str. **Upolu**, on **Wednesday, September 11**, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, September 12**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, September 14**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, September 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Tenyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on **Friday, September 13**. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

SEATTLE, TACOMA, V'COUVER B. C. CALLING at VICTORIA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Arabia M.** Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points in U.S.A. & Canada connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Monday, October 14**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungkiang are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 18 The Bund.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept. 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21
S.S. VENEZUELA	Oct. 12	S.S. ECUADOR	Oct. 19

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S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

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Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Sept. 17	Sept. 19
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 17	Sept. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

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Empress of Japan (....	Sept. 14	Monteagle	Sept. 22
†Key West	Sept. 20	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Monteagle	Oct. 10	Monteagle	Dec. 2
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Empress of Japan	Dec. 24
† Cargo Only			

• Monteagle calls at Moji

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Tel. Central 182.

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
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SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1918

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	10th
• S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th

• S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
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IYO MARU	12,500		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 15
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Sept. 13
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 14
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Sept. 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 26

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 20

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. a.	Mail 3. B. a.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. a.
2058	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2346	1118	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	726
2358	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. a.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. a.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1700	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
746	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1231
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2000	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1033	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	038	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1815	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	467	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1154	853	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1200	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yeochowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yeochowfu a.	630	1120	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1033	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	538	1218	1908	a. Tsochuang d.

810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	d. Lincheng a.
702	1302	1952	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952	a. Tsochuang d.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

3⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

FRENCH RAID IN ITALY IS COMPLETE SUCCESS

Austrians Resist Desperately And Suffer Heavy Losses As Result

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—The French today carried out a brilliant raid east of Asiago, after a short but very violent artillery preparation. The enemy resisted desperately and suffered heavy losses, while the French losses were slight.

Rome, September 7.—An official communique reports:

Southward of Asiago the French carried out a raid on the enemy positions on Sisemol, inflicting very heavy losses, destroying the defenses and taking forty-seven prisoners.

We repulsed three attacks at Solarolo in the region of Grappa.

Italian naval and British aeroplanes carried out several bombardments on September 5 and 6 in Albania, inflicting loss and damage on the enemy.

London, September 8.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in Italy reports:

Since August 25 we have destroyed eight enemy air craft. One British machine is missing.

LI YUAN-HUNG PROPOSED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Liang Shih-yi Wants Tsen Chun-hsuan But Militarists Won't Have Him

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 9.—Liang Shih-yi's suggestion to appoint Tsen Chun-hsuan as Vice-President has aroused strong opposition among the Militarists, who are afraid that the powerful old Southerner will dominate the Government. As a compromise they have proposed Li-Yuan-hung and accordingly General Hsi An-ko, and General Hai Lan-chang have left for Tientsin to see whether Li Yuan-hung accept the Vice-Presidency.

Foochow, September 7.—The panic due to the collapse of the Northern troops at Changchow and the expected attack on Foochow is subsiding. The officials have removed their families to Shanghai, fearing disturbances in the near future.

British Pursuing Enemy In North

(Continued from Page 1)

the resistance of the enemy's covering troops who attempted to delay us and took prisoners.

Southwards of the Cologne River, on the high ground about Nurlu the enemy contested our advance with greater stubbornness. There was sharp fighting about Nurlu and around Equancourt in the valley northwards. We captured Nurlu and Equancourt.

The British, advancing beyond this line, captured Longavesnes and Lieramont and are approaching Mets-en-Couture and the southern portions of Havrincourt Wood, taking prisoners.

Local fighting westward of La Bassee and eastward of Bac St. Maur resulted in the capture of prisoners.

We slightly advanced opposite Erquinghem and southeastward of Ypres.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed the enemy troops.

The enemy aircraft, flying in large formations on the German side of the line, were active, especially in the Cambrai sector.

We destroyed twenty-three hostile machines and drove down fourteen out of control. Thirteen British machines are missing.

We dropped twenty-one tons of bombs on various targets.

Flying during the night was impossible.

Three-Mile Gain In Day

Reuter's agency learns that since this morning we have advanced on a front of twelve miles for a depth of three miles on both sides of the Amiens-St. Quentin road and at present our lines runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Boucly and Bouvincourt, and from the village through Estreesen Chausee, Monchy-Lagachie, and Quivieres.

The situation is developing according to anticipations and the German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg Line.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this morning.

The past twenty-four hours has been devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories.

A good deal of straggling fighting has occurred, especially in the vicinity of Moeuvres, where we cleared the ridge.

During yesterday between the Scarpe and the Somme we took 500 prisoners.

The enemy is blowing up his ammunition dumps in the areas behind Le-Mesnil and Athies Wood, and is evidently endeavoring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line.

Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest northeast of Wulverghem.

The enemy continue to show apprehension of a surprise attack by tanks. They are also using their batteries at extreme range.

Enemy Soldiers Bitter At Officers

A considerable number of the enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most of the prisoners toward their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but they sometimes openly jeer and deride them.

A Belgian official communique today reports:

The enemy shock troops attacked, on a front of three kilometers, the advanced positions which we conquered on August 27 in the region of Langemarck. The enemy penetrated at certain points.

The Belgians immediately counter-attacked, and reconquered all the lost ground except one post after bitter fighting. We took 20 prisoners and inflicted sanguinary losses.

Further Progress Reported

London, September 7.— Field Marshal Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We made further progress east and northeastward of Peronne and captured Hancourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture.

Northward of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havrincourt Wood. We took a number of prisoners.

Northward of the La-Bassee Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines and further northward carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem in which we took fifty prisoners and advanced our line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

Close On Germans' Heels

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

On the whole front southward of Havrincourt the German retreat continues under our close and constant pressure.

We have reached the line Beauvois-Roisel-Havrincourt Wood. Our advanced detachments in frequent encounters with the German rearguards are taking prisoners and inflicting numerous casualties.

Stocks of coal, road-metal and quantities of other war-material which have fallen into our possession prove that it was the intention of the enemy to remain in occupation of the Somme battlefields during the winter months and the hurried nature of the retreat that has been forced upon him.

We have captured northward of Havrincourt a strong point called Thespoil Heap, on the west bank of the Canal and due north opposite Hermies, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

Aviation.—We brought down eleven and drove down twelve enemy machines out of control. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped thirty-two tons of bombs during the day and night, heavily attacking the railway connections at Armentieres, Lille, Douai, Denain, Cambrai and St. Quentin.

All our night-flying machines returned.

London, September 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

By nightfall yesterday we had taken Villeveque, south of Vermand St. Emilie, east of Longavesnes, and gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood.

There was local fighting yesterday evening and during the night eastward of Hermies and in the sector westward of Armentieres without material change in the situation.

Westward of La Bassee our patrols made further progress in the enemy's positions.

Germans Carrying Out Vandals' Destruction

Paris, September 7.—A semi-official communique reports:

The enemy is destroying like vandals. When they do not have time to burn down houses they remove the furniture and make great bonfires of it. They blow up the most important buildings, pillage everything, remove agricultural machinery, and destroy everything else which they have not time to remove. Nevertheless our advance in the Forest of Coucy has been so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots. The sight of such devastation ordered by the leaders of the German army kindles in the soldiers a determination to punish such crimes, and they seem to know no fatigue in the pursuit of the enemy.

Pursuit Will Continue Relentlessly, Says Foch

Paris, September 6.—Generalissimo Foch, replying to a congratulatory message from the Paris Municipality, writes:

"The German rush has been shattered. We shall continue our task of relentlessly pursuing the enemy."

HAIG IS CONGRATULATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig the heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumphant continued advance of the British armies in France. He says that the navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration, pride and the hope that it may also soon have a chance of following the example of the army and crushing the enemy.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 7.—A German warship was seen to sink yesterday evening off the Dutch coast, having presumably struck a mine or been torpedoed.

FIGHTING NEAR ARCHANGEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—An official message from the British headquarters in Northern Russia reports:

After severe hand to hand fighting on the Archangel front with the enemy led by Germans, the Allies occupied Obozerskaya, taking 150 prisoners and inflicting heavy losses. Our casualties were light.

Rome, September 8.—A contingent of Italian troops has arrived in North Russia.

GERMANS WELCOME US AS SPEEDING WAR'S END

Prisoner Declares Kaiser's Soldiers Think America Will Decide It Quickly

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front. August 2, (Associated Press.)—German soldiers generally welcome the news that more American soldiers are arriving in France, believing that the faster the Americans arrive the sooner there will be a decisive battle or a definite peace move, according to a sergeant of the Fouth Prussian Guards division who was captured by the Americans near Sergy.

The prisoner told the correspondent that the German soldiers were sick of the war and also that the poorer classes in Germany had enough of it and that they believed now that Germany was bound to lose. The capitalists, however, insist on continuing the war at all costs.

"German officers," the prisoner said, "informed us months ago that the Americans were taking few prisoners and that those taken were treated inhumanly. They kept warning us constantly that death was preferable to being captured by the Americans, but not all the German soldiers believed that, despite the high regard in which officers are supposed to be held.

"Among the German soldiers it was common talk that if any one of them had a good chance to be taken prisoner in the hands of the Americans he would do so, providing he was reasonably certain that he could pretend he was not altogether to blame. So, generally among the Germans who have been in the war four years, as I have been, many are eagerly watching for an opportunity to be captured."

The sergeant said the officers never told them the truth when there was to be a German offensive. The officers got the soldiers nerved for a fight by informing them that the Allies were about to launch an attack, and then at the proper time they would order their own men forward.

There is no danger of a revolution among the Germans soldiers, he continued, so long as they are well fed. He said the German soldiers had meat, mostly in the form of a stew, every day, but the poorer classes at home had only three-quarters of a pound a week. Generally speaking, the soldiers had enough to eat, but no luxuries.

War weariness in Germany, the sergeant declared, was increasing as the war continued. He added that if the Americans had had four years of war they would be war-weary too. Among the troops there was not much gossip heard about the Emperor, most of the talk concerning Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is looked upon as the world's greatest warrior.

The sergeant is 30 years old and has a wife and four children in Berlin. He said he had been engaged in the Marne fighting three days when he was wounded in the leg by an American bullet. He dropped to the ground when he saw two Americans rushing toward him. Soon afterward he was carried to the rear on a stretcher. The sergeant's cot is among fifty containing American wounded. One big wounded American made such a fuss in attempts to continue the fighting with the German that he had to be moved to another ward.

Every Time You Move You Add to the Pile in the ATTIC

Why don't you sort over the entire contents of the godown or cellar, or attic, set to one side all that you don't want, then put a LITTLE AD. in THIS COLUMN, offering the batch for sale? It's war-time THRIFT, and good common sense.

Do it TODAY!

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Monteagle Shanghai August 3 arrived at New on Septetmber 1.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today, about 8 a.m.

The C. M. s.s. China left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and due at Woosung this morning. The tender conveying inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9:30 o'clock. The China sails for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu this afternoon and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12:30 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C. M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE

Continental Import & Export Company

8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

NOTICE

We have this day appointed Mr. Arthur Eveleigh General Manager of our Shanghai Office.

YOUROVETA HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.,
Head Office: New York
Shanghai, September 3, 1918.

19203

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

WAR FUND DANCE

AND

Vaudeville Entertainment

September 10th

ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

SPECIAL DINNER

Opening of New Ball Room

Entire Proceeds to
American and British
War Funds

Dinner from 8. p.m. Tickets $3.00

First Class Orchestra in attendance

19156

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太平洋 W 公司 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices

WEI-HAI-WEI

FOR SALE. Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants' quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annexe all with Bathrooms. Verandah whole length. Faces south over best view in Harbor. Excellent bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel, Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent $18.00 per annum.

Tenders will be received by War office Representative, 1 Woosung Road, Tsingtao.

19279

NOTICE

Miss A. Gauham, the Russian lady dentist, has returned to Shanghai, and has resumed her practice, with offices at 20 Nanking Road. Hours 9-12 a.m., and 2-6 p.m. Telephone Central 1916.

19272

NOTICE

I have this day bought and taken over the goodwill, etc., of the business known as

"MODE ELITE,"

the Ladies' Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, at No. 10 Broadway.

Opening day September 15th.

T. L. WONG.

19269

Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road.

Re-opens for the Autumn Term on Wednesday, September 11th at 9 a.m. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, and Grammar Classes.

MARTHA W. JEWELL,
Principal.

19201

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, the 20th September, 1918, at the Offices of the Secretaries and General Managers, No. 6, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1918, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 20th September, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

46th GYMKHANA MEETING

19th and 21st September, 1918.

(Thursday and Saturday)

ENTIRES for all events close on Wednesday, 11th September, 1918, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road. Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET,
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

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Are you earning less than :: $6,000.00 yearly ? ::

If you are,—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

Be an Engineer !

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

American School of Correspondence
Dept.25, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Take Advantage Of The High Exchange!

Open a Gold Dollar Account

with

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

10 THE BUND

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the Public the new

Safety Deposit Vault

of this bank has been completed, and Safety Boxes may be rented beginning from this day.

Booklets and Regulations will be given on application
Inspection invited

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

September 5, 1918. 19216

Assurance Franco-Asiatique

FIRE AND MARINE

5 Avenue Edouard VII

J. BEUDIN and M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

Come and Buy The Chinese Beneyolent Fund Lottery Tickets

Issued under authorisation of the Chinese Government. First Prize Mex. $50,000. To be drawn on the 15th instant. Price of tickets, $6.00 each, obtainable in 1/10th parts. For particulars, apply to Kwang Van Yuen Lottery Shop, 10 Rue Montauban.

MILD STEEL ROUNDS

COMPETE ASSORTMENT IN STOCK
Sizes 1/4 inch to 8 inch diameter.
Quantities and Prices on Application to

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS)
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

A 1299 BROADWAY Tel. N. 1468

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST

Phone Central 4778 — THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co — 4 Canton Road

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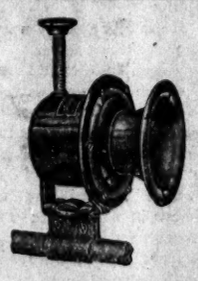


EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST
should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand Operated
WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2829

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: 6 Foochow Road and 51 Szechuen Road, corner. Formerly German Post Office. Vacant on ground floor, 8 spacious rooms for offices; first-floor has 6 rooms and second has 10 rooms; these floors have large rooms, with all convenient equipment for office or residential purposes. Inspection 9 to 3; J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19166

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

DANCING

Modern Dancing: Miss MOLLIE WILLOUGHBY, London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.

19281 S.22

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN educated Chinese, speaking and writing English, with long clerk's experience, seeks employment. Output no objection. Good references. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

19274 S.11

JAPANESE amah requires situation, disengaged. Please apply by letter. "Amah," 17 Woosung Road.

19271 S.11

YOUNG MAN (Allied) with good knowledge of bookkeeping, correspondence, fire insurance, typewriting, is open for engagement. Outports no objection. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

19235 S.7.11.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

BOARD-RESIDENCE: Large, double, airy room at $90. Location quiet, select and central. Cuisine, service and appointments, all No. 1. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

19248 S-8

TO LET: Comfortable attic rooms. Also October 1st, nice room on first floor with bathroom and balcony. Moderate rates, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

19246 S-11

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to mainland, golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O.4.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, immediately, an experienced milliner and dressmaker. Must be smart. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

19276 S.12.

WANTED: Japanese amah required by English family, with no children. Good recommendation necessary. Replies to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

19245 S-11

WANTED: A foreign nurse to take charge of two little girls (age 4 and 2 years) in Peking. Write and send references to Madame Saint Pierre, Banque de L'Indo-Chine, Peking.

19187 S.15

MISCELLANEOUS

PEAS can be easily raised in your kitchen garden. "Stratagem Improved," "Boston Unrivaled" and "Telephone" are the three most favorite wrenkled varieties. Pods are large, filled with enormous peas of tender, eweet and excellent flavor. Three large packets for only $1.20 postpaid. Stamps accepted. Please order early for seeds are limited. Hilly Nook Farm, Tinghai.

19257 S.15

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: A small furnished or unfurnished flat of 2 rooms and kitchen, or 2 furnished rooms, with board, in an English family (not boarding house). Reply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

19277 S.12

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWN space for 8 months to store baseball shed materials. Reply to R.D. Bunn, c/o Andersen, Meyer & Co.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES to let, 32 Markham Road, 6 rooms, newly repaired, near Carter and Sinza Trams. Garage if required. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal.

19276 S.12

TO LET: Four roomed flat, Central location, completely furnished. Reply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS,

19236 S.8.

HOUSE TO LET on Bubbling Well Road, from October 1st. Enquires, Wm. Katz & Co.

19239 S.10

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

19163

TO LET: Very high-class 10 roomed residence in Avenue Joffre, modern bath, tennis, garage. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

19164

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: First-class roadhouse, excellent clientele, terms to purchaser. A splendid opportunity to the right party. Present owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

19278 S.15

FOR SALE: Oscillating desk fan (General Electric) 16-inch, 200 volts, almost new, perfect order. Reply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

19280 S.12

FOR SALE: One automobile, Landaulette, in first-class condition. Inspection by appointment. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

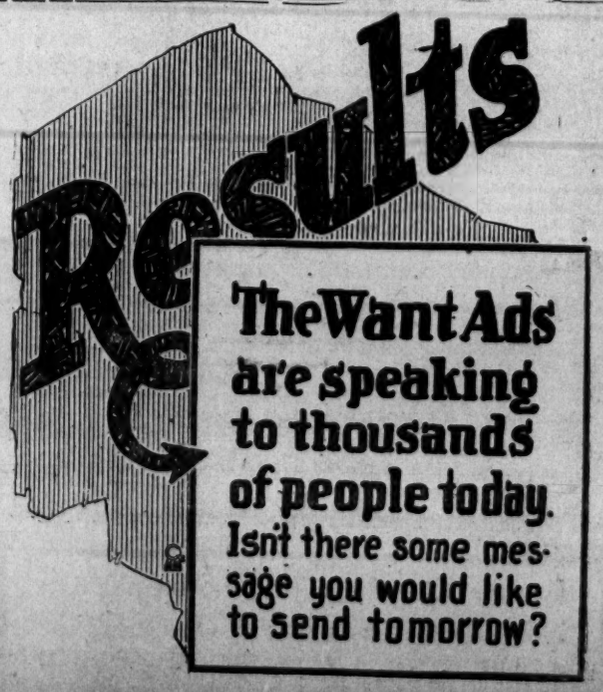
19273 S.12.

FOR SALE: New Buick, 6-cylinder Roadster 1918, fully equipped 5 wire wheels, extra tire, seat covers, spot light, horn, insurance policy, licence, etc. Run less 1,800 miles. Room 426, Palace Hotel.

19275 S.11.

FOR SALE: A boiler and engine (American manufacture). Boiler, 100 lbs. pressure. Diameter of shell 5 feet. Complete with fittings. Engine 16 H. P., 150 revolutions. Can be inspected at The China Vehicle Co., Ltd., 39 Fearon Road.

19254 S-14

WANTED to purchase child's cot. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

19253 S-10